

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 102

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

REGULAR WORK DECLARED BASIS OF PROSPERITY

California Observers Find
Industry Is Making Pro-
gress Toward Goal

'HIRE-AND-FIRE' RULE NOW OLD-FASHIONED

Leveling of Seasonal Labor
Movements and Industrial
Fluctuations Is Sought

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—A steady job for every man is an ideal toward which American industry is steadily striving. Prosperity for all is intimately bound up in this progress and, as the goal is more nearly approached, prosperity will be spread more evenly to include all classes. Such is the opinion of speakers who addressed a special meeting of the Commonwealth Club of California, called to hear recent findings of the club's industrial relations section, as well as discussions of those findings by industrialists and observers.

The club's section has spent years in studying employment problems and attacked the subject from the standpoint of trying to discover the best means for building solid and lasting prosperity for the future.

Much has been done to better the conditions of labor and to make the certainty of continuous employment assured, it was declared. But much remains to be done to stabilize employment, to curb seasonal fluctuations and to insure to the individual worker the pension to which long years of service rightly entitle him.

The New Idea in Industry

Chester H. Rowell, publisher and regent of the University of California, told the meeting that problems of legislation are involved in the industrial readjustments which must take place. In outlining progress already made and pointing out possibilities for greater improvement, he said, in part:

"Industry has already accepted some of the moral criteria upon which this problem must be based. The old-fashioned hire-and-fire employer who thought that the ideal condition of business was a crowd of workmen around his gates every morning looking for jobs, is nearly extinct.

Two Unemployment Types

"At this moment, when the competition for jobs is keen, and when, under the unmitigated law of supply and demand, wages would go down, wages are being kept up for that fraction which is employed.

"Business has concluded that this recognition of the rights of their fellow men is intelligent self-interest, which is a good standard, provided it is far-seeing and broad-seeing."

Some Form of Collective Action

Some form of collective action seems necessary for securing the particular needs of some classes of workers, he pointed out, although constitutional barriers to such action at present seem to bar the way to progress along this line.

F. F. Johnston of the Associated Oil Company

F. F. Johnston of the Associated Oil Company declared that the so-called "normal" fluctuation of unemployment brings greater hardship to a greater number than does the occasional unemployment period when many are temporarily idle.

Intelligent self-interest, he said, is the basis of business, and so long as this is emphasized, conducts affairs for the good of the greatest number.

Personnel managers, he declared, live in some senseless unemployment problems for workers by securing jobs for those who must be laid off.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928

General

East to West Flight Begun..... 1

Schools Urged to Rid Paid Coach..... 1

Cubistic Trend in Houses Shown..... 1

Work Declared Basis of Prosperity..... 1

Playground Chain Movement Under Way..... 1

Needs of Syria Described..... 1

New Program for American..... 1

Cherry Tree Almanac Tells of Spring..... 1

British War in Action (New Paris)..... 1

Some Mergers in New York..... 1

Compromise Radio Bill Passed..... 1

Broader Trusts Sought..... 1

Financial

Money, Halls and Steel Higher..... 1

New York and Boston Stocks..... 1

New York Curb Market..... 1

New York Bond Market..... 1

Structural Steel Demand Good..... 1

Stocks of Leading Cities..... 1

Sports

United States Women's Indoor Tennis..... 1

Pittsburgh Wins Playoff Game..... 1

John M. C. Wins Title..... 1

Michigan Swimmers Win..... 1

Winter Olympic Games..... 1

Features

World News..... 1

Art News and Comment..... 1

The Home Forum..... 1

Spiritual Consensus..... 1

The Children's Page..... 1

Good Stories..... 1

The Diary of Emma, Our Dog..... 1

The Sunday..... 1

Editorials..... 1

Letters to the Monitor..... 1

World's Opinion..... 1

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim..... 1

Drama Is Going Up: Theater on 57th Floor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

THE most elevated theater in the world is to be built in New York, according to plans recently filed for a skyscraper at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street. The building will be 59 stories high and the theater will occupy space on the fifty-seventh floor, extending to the roof.

The seating capacity will be about 200, according to the architects.

Schools Urged to Rid Sports of Paid Coach

Stanford Man Tells Philadelphia Athletics Must Be Strictly Amateur

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Paid athletic coaches in high schools should be abolished and athletics placed upon an "unassailable amateur basis," according to Prof. John C. Almack of Stanford University, in an address at Schoolmen's Week, being held at the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Almack declared that all extracurricular activities should be utilized to develop the leadership and initiative of the students. "Admission to any activity," he said, "should be freely open to any student. Snobish clubs, no matter under what name they go, have no place in a democratic school system, and should be forced out. There should be no costs connected with membership, participation or management in any social activity. Students should not be crowded out of the activities because they cannot pay dues of some club or association, if membership is vital to their development."

Greater activity in the development of the rural school as a means of working out a solution of farm problems was emphasized by Prof. H. M. McConnell, superintendent of the Maine County public schools. "If the success of the farm is so essential to our welfare, that is where especially good teaching should be done," he declared.

The Plane, carrying Baron von Huenefeld, Capt. Hermann Koehl, and a mechanic, Spindler, started for Ireland at 8:15 o'clock this morning.

Bremen in the attempted nonstop flight from Dessau, Germany, to America on Aug. 15, 1927. Encountering gales off the Irish coast, the plane returned to its starting place after a 22-hour flight. Another Junkers plane, the Europa, had taken off at the same time but was forced down at Bremen within six hours. The baron is connected with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

Hermann Koehl was a pilot on a flight from Dessau, Germany, to America on Aug. 15, 1927. Encountering gales off the Irish coast, the plane returned to its starting place after a 22-hour flight. Another Junkers plane, the Europa, had taken off at the same time but was forced down at Bremen within six hours. The baron is connected with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

Koehl was a captain of engineers at the start of the world war and later trained as a pilot. He has specialized on night flying since the war.

Ford Adds Old Carriages to Transportation Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—While Henry Ford was in Knoxville, more than a year ago, he went out for one of his customary early morning walks, and, noting an old carriage house, he investigated.

He learned that in the old shed were two old-fashioned carriages, which had been used for 35 years. The carriages, one a Victoria and the other a two-seated trap, were shipped to Mr. Ford recently. They will be used in Ford's Museum of the History of Transportation, Grapevines 25 years old had to be cut away to get them out of the building.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Tourist third-cabin passengers may use round-trip tickets interchangeably between the United States Lines and the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamships. It has just been announced by the companies. The arrangement will permit the use of Montreal or Quebec for the eastward port of departure with return to New York or vice versa.

WAR EXPLOSIVES HAVE USE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—About 1,500,000 pounds of high explosives, manufactured during the war, have been used by northern Idaho farmers to clear stumps off 5000 to 6000 acres of land.

What Happens When Modern Architects Play With Blocks



Above—What Results When Home Builders of the New Schools Are Given Free Rein Is Seen in the Houses Shown Here From the Exhibition of Modern Architecture Recently Held in Stuttgart, Germany. Below—An Interior. The Partition Can Be Moved About or Folded Up.

© Dr. Losen & Co., Stuttgart

Cubistic Trend in Houses Shown in German Exhibit of New Types

What the Man of 1950 Will Wear for a Home Fore-shadowed in Novel Show at Stuttgart—Lack of Ornament and Daring Use of Colors Are Features

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for the Christian Science Monitor in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the first.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUTTGART, Ger.—To permit comparison of different types of modern architecture and to give every architect a chance to try out his ideas in congenial surroundings, the city of Stuttgart recently held an exhibition where 16 architects from various countries built 24 houses.

Among the exhibitors were such well-known architects as J. J. P. Oud, Rotterdam; Mels van der Rolle, Berlin; Prof. Walter Gropius, Dessau; Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret, Geneva-Paris; Bruno Taut, Berlin, and others.

The outstanding feature of these houses was their cubic effect caused by flat roofs and emphasized by the absence of ornament. Noteworthy features of interiors were odd uses of color and the lack of privacy.

Advantages of Color

So far as the color added to the cheerful aspect of the room, it was a decided asset, as for instance in the children's room of one of the houses where one wall was a delicate light blue, another a faint yellow and another pale green. A black piano with a red lacquer chair created quite a charming effect.

But when it comes to a balcony with one orange and one lemon wall, an orange ceiling, blue pillars, red railings and gray doors, or a room having blue walls, a red ceiling and a black settee, one begins to wonder how long ordinary people could live there. The use of color even extends to gas and water pipes.

"The lack of privacy felt in all the houses exhibited is due to the absence of walls separating the rooms and to the huge windows frequently employed—veritable glass walls. Both result from the reasoning adopted by certain architects of the new school.

If owing to the progress of engineering, walls are no longer needed as a support, why erect any and thus divide up a room, they say? And if the glass industry is now capable of manufacturing large panes, why use small ones, such as much light as possible should be admitted? Large windows resembling glass walls, however, tend to make a room cold in the winter and hot in the summer. Moreover, they are only of advantage if the view is worth while.

Many Rooms in One

The absence of walls undoubtedly makes the smallest apartment look more spacious and therefore is of some advantage. In these houses one long room usually served as dining room, sitting room and study. In one instance it even included the kitchen.

In another house one huge room was divided by a partition in the shape of the letter "H," which stood firm in the center of the room.

In some instances the architects seem to have had their doubts as to the willingness of those living in such apartments to give up their

Privacy and so have provided folding walls. In one case of leather, such devices may introduce a new phraseology of the home such as "Please close the room," or "Please unfold the wall." In one house the dining room was separated from the kitchen by a glass wall, so that the cook could see when the family had finished a course.

In another the bedrooms were placed on the ground floor with the kitchen and other rooms above in order to enable one to step from the bedroom right out into the garden. In this house it would be a matter of "going down to bed."

Houses in this fantastic city of the future seem to call for people of a new world, of another language with peculiar occupations to live in them. It is difficult to picture every-day people dwelling there.

RETAIL LEAGUE OF BUSINESS MEN IS NOW PLANNED

Powerful Interests to Be Represented at Forthcoming Meeting in Geneva

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Merchants representing powerful retail interests in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland are to meet in Geneva in the first week in April for the purpose of organizing an international institute of management, tersely described as "Business League of Nations."

The idea, which originated with the Retail Research Association of America, is said to have met with the approval of many important European tradesmen, among others M. Lagunin, head of Printemps, one of the biggest stores in Paris, and P. A. Best, managing director of J. B. Shoolbred & Company, a leading London concern.

The conference is expected to draw representatives of emporiums in the large cities of all six countries.

Prosperity "Is Menaced"

The project, said to be an outgrowth of the international economic conference for the removal of tariff barriers, will be formulated at a preliminary gathering at 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, at which the delegates will act as a provisional committee to arrange the League details. The need for such a body, it is said, arose out of the feeling, general among business men, that prosperity in the commercial world is menaced by the present unsatisfactory political situation in Europe.

The new institute will discuss and commit to arrive at the League of Nations is to prosper we must have settled conditions. We business men of various nations must understand and sympathize with each other's problems and be prepared to give and take, and we must accept our international responsibilities."

Percy Brown, representing American research organizations, is now in Geneva arranging the details of the conference.

New Aid to Fliers: Star-Device Tells Where You Are in 67 Seconds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORONADO, Calif.—A new method of aerial navigation, revolutionary and yet so simple a bright grammar school boy can master it in an hour's study, has been devised by Commander P. V. H. Weems, of North Island Naval Air Station. It has been announced at the station here.

Not only is the new method greatly simplified, but it permits of accurately determining positions 10 times as fast as older methods. Observations are taken at night, and may be made in flights over either land or sea.

The only calculation involved is the subtraction of local star time from Greenwich star time, doing away with a mass of computation used heretofore.

All of the equipment Commander Weems used can be carried in one hand, and laymen, testing the invention, have been astounded by the facility with which they can fix their position in a few minutes.

In 37 seconds Commander Weems has taken two star sights and worked out his position under the new system. The system has been tested several times at North Island and has been found successful.

For equipment the officer uses merely a bubble sextant to secure star sights, a watch set for Greenwich star time, a pair of dividers and a sheet of two of paper. These papers are ruled with straight lines and curves superimposed. These lines and curves have been standardized and any two fixed stars may be used in navigating under this system.

"Air Taxi" Service for Steamship Line

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

"AIR taxi" to facilitate journeys between New York and Mediterranean ports are to be used by the Lloyd Sabaudo Line when the steamship Conte Grande enters service next month. Dr. M. Serrati, representative of the company here, has just announced.

The planes will take passengers from the Conte Grande at Gibraltar and carry them to Madrid, and eventually to points along the Mediterranean. While the ship will not carry airplanes itself in the manner that some cruise vessels to the West Indies did, during the past season, the Lloyd Sabaudo has made "taxi" arrangements with Capt. M. Calderara, European agent for American aviation companies.

COAL MAN BACKS OPEN SHOP PLEA WITH NEW FACTS

Figures at Senate Hearing Tend to Show Advantage in Non-Union Working

WASHINGTON (AP)—A statistical defense of the abandonment of union operation by the Consolidation Coal Company of West Virginia was given to the Senate committee investigating the bituminous industry by George Anderson, executive vice-president.

Testifying last week, John D. Rockefeller Jr., a stockholder in the Consolidation Company, suggested that Mr. Anderson be allowed to answer for details of the concern's labor policy.

Mr. Anderson read statistics of operations for 1924 and 1927, explaining that the mines were on a union basis in 1924 and "open shop" basis in 1927. The comparative statistics for these two years indicated increases for 1927 as follows: Men working per day: 318 or 74 per cent; increased annual earnings per man, \$22, or 27 per cent; payroll increase, \$1,831,000, or 36 per cent; increase in days worked per man, 125, or 95 per cent.

Mr. Anderson traced the history of the Jacksonville and Baltimore wage conferences of 1924 and 1925, declaring the northern West Virginia territory had not been represented at the first conference and saying that he West Virginia operators were told to accept the \$2.50 basic wage scale obtained at Jacksonville or nothing at the meeting at Baltimore.

"They refused to arbitrate," he added.

Simon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio asked Mr. Anderson for his ideas concerning a solution for the soft coal problem, but the witness said he could advance none. He expressed the opinion that the operators and miners alike opposed the creation of a coal commission.

Senator Wagner, New York, inquired whether the Consolidation Coal Company considered that it had broken the Baltimore agreement when it abandoned the wage scale it specified.

"We certainly did not," said Mr. Anderson, arguing that the agreement did not remain binding when the conditions under which it had been arrived at were altered.

RELICS AND LEGENDS LINKED BY INDIAN

Howling Wolf Is Excavating Ancestors' Village

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—Frank Howling Wolf, a Coahuila Indian and ranch owner in the region of the Salton Sea, is investigating Indian relics found here and watching excavating work now under progress on what is believed to have been the site of an Indian village.

The Indian relic region is the site where his forefathers dwelt, recent discoveries drawing his attention to the scene, which has had a legendary record in his family.

In the dry bed of the lake the Indian has discovered relics similar to those in use among his people of the Salton Sea.

Mary Pickford Says: Spectators Are the Real Actors of Photoplays

Her next article will explain this unusual statement

Tomorrow

CLASH ON IRAK BORDER IS LAID TO ARAB TREATY

Wahabi Tribes Attack Fortified Wells at Busayya, 80 Miles North of Boundary

PROCLAMATION OF 'HOLY WAR' DENIED

Ibn Saud's Followers Develop "Superiority Complex"—Conferences to Be Held

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

JIDDAH—I have learned the main reason of the Wahabi clash with Iraq during my visit here this week. The crux of the quarrel is a divergence of interpretation of the boundary treaty negotiated at Basra in 1924 by the British envoy, Sir Gilbert Clayton, a noted Arabist expert. Collisions have occurred over the demolition of Iraq's fortifications at Busayya and the subsequent massacre of Iraq's tribesmen by Faisal-ed-Darwish, a leader of the Wahabi sheiks of the district, and were followed by alarmist reports—afterward denied—of the proclamation of a "holy war" by the Arab ruler Ibn Saud, King of Hejaz and Nejd.

The clause of the treaty at present under dispute laid down that neither side should fortify the water at the wells in the "vicinity of the frontier." Busayya lies 80 miles north of the boundary, and therefore is claimed by Iraq to be beyond the region implicated; wherefore, it could be fortified without an infringement of the treaty. Ibn Saud claims that Busayya is the only water in the last stretch of border age-long common to the tribes of both sides, hence the well, by the terms of the treaty, is not fortifiable.

Negotiations Called For

The Basra treaty stipulated for a resurvey of negotiations in the event of disputed interpretations of tribal raids across the frontier. Justification is only obtainable by negotiation. Darwish's resort to shock tactics created a feeling of the partisans been heightened, firstly by the British air force bombing reprisals for the massacres of Iraq tribesmen, secondly, by the sensational press reports from Basra, which should be accepted with the greatest reserve, and thirdly, by the Wahabi counter-propaganda throughout Arabia, attributing the incident, though most vaguely, to British imperialism.

Meanwhile the Saud's situation is most difficult on account, partly, of treaty engagements with Great Britain and Iraq, and partly with his position as head of the pan-Islamic Wahabi movement which preaches the religious and temporal expansion of Wahabism with the object of the purification of Mohammedanism.

The Hejaz Is now so engrossed in money-making from the pilgrimages to Mecca that hitherto there has been no repercussion of events in northeastern Arabia. But the rest of Islam, particularly India, has watched uneasily the progress of the methods of the Wahabi movement, with its bigoted imposition of Wahabi dogma on the Hejaz, conquered during the last 15 years, the conquests being accompanied by the destruction of the revered Moslem monuments, which are offensive to the Wahabi tenets, notably the graves of the Prophet's wife and mother, at Mecca and Eve's tomb at Jiddah.

Security Restored

But Ibn Saud's notable restoration of security and order of the pilgrimages which now is far safer than under Turkish rule, has largely reconciled Islam Wahabism but only as the custodians of the Moslem holy places, for hitherto there is no sign in the Arab neighboring populations of any desire of the acceptance of the Wahabi movement, with its bigoted imposition of Wahabi dogma on the Hejaz, conquered during the last 15 years, the conquests being accompanied by the destruction of the revered Moslem monuments, which are offensive to the Wahabi tenets, notably the graves of the Prophet's wife and mother, at Mecca and Eve's tomb at Jiddah.

The problem of solving the busayya impasse, according to the terms of the Basra treaty, is greatly complicated on account of the Wahabi tribesmen's distrust and unfamiliarity with international diplomatic machinery, the high feeling between the tribesmen on both sides of the frontier as a result of the massacre and the subsequent reprisals, and the British armed intervention as the mandatory of Iraq. The present inaccessibility of Ibn Saud himself increases the difficulty. He necessarily remains with his tribes around Riyadh, capital of Nejd and a convenient center whence to supervise Darwish, who undoubtedly has been out of control and needs a strong hand.

Note From British

But the remoteness of Riyadh, which distances hundreds of miles of telegraphic lines from British representatives of the Persian Gulf and Jiddah, creates a dangerous delay in exchanging communications. The British Government has addressed to Ibn Saud a note disclaiming all ideas of aggression against his independence and reserving full rights as a mandatory to protect the boundaries of the tribes of Iraq against raids from Nejd.

On account of the difficulty of communications, the progress of the negotiations is of the slowest, but Ibn Saud is known to be restraining the impetuosity of his followers. Despite such inflammable material being dis-

BRITISH WISH TO AGAIN OPEN NAVAL PARLEY

Paris Not Greatly Moved by
Proposals Advanced by
Lord Cushendun

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The British proposals for the reduction of the tonnage and the armament of capital ships appear to arouse comparatively little attention in Paris, though it is now revealed that conversations have recently proceeded between France and England on this subject. Some weeks ago it was rumored that the British Government had approached the Quai d'Orsay announcing its intention to reopen the naval disarmament question. No confirmation of this could be obtained, but it is evident that something is going on behind the scenes.

Limited as the British plan is, it is an effort to recover something of the ground lost at the last naval conference, but it is precisely because the plan scarcely touches French ships that there is a relative lack of interest in three years, however, the naval holiday decreed by the Washington convention expires, and cruisers may be freely constructed. Altogether 49 new capital ships, distributed in the proportion of five to three among the United States, England, Japan, France, and Italy are foreseen. The reduction of tonnage and the caliber of the cannons would obviously mean considerable economy. It is remarked that numerous naval experts regard 20,000 tons as sufficient.

The French would doubtless lean toward a general reduction of larger vessels, but on the other hand it is felt that the American view would call for a conference, if a conference is practicable on the smaller vessels, believing that a reduction confined to capital ships would give Great Britain an advantage over America. The prospects of an immediate conference therefore is adjudged doubtful.

careful preparation of another conference, Admiral Jones has not done with any special mission beyond his official duties as the technical adviser of his Government, and the rumor he was instructed to sound opinion on the reopening of the naval conference in the near future is unfounded. This, it is said, will not exclude his exchanging views with the naval experts and other powers at Geneva and elsewhere.

But Admiral Jones does not intend to visit England. The American delegation does not regard Lord Cushendun's proposals as calculated to effect economies or a great step toward disarmament, for no new capital ships will be built before re-consideration. If desired, there would appear to be no objection to making a date for the next meeting of the Washington signatories a few months earlier in the year.

Japanese Views on Plan

TOKYO (AP)—It was pointed out at the Japanese naval ministry that Great Britain would stand to gain the most by her proposal Saturday at Geneva for reducing the displacement of battleships and the size of guns. The proposals have not been received here officially yet, but the Minister of Navy said they would apparently require very careful study. He considered agreement would probably be difficult, as the circumstances of each power is different.

Great Britain would stand to gain, it was said, because of having in its possession the newly constructed battleships Nelson and Rodney, which with their 16-inch guns would leave her in a most advantageous position for several years.

The fact that the shipbuilding industry of each power was not equally developed must, he said, also be taken into consideration in connection with the question of increasing the age limit.

POINCARÉ OPENS ATTACK ON REDS

Premier Appeals for Support
of Union Nationale
in Election Speech

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Raymond Poincaré officially opened his electoral campaign by a remarkable speech appealing for support for the Union Nationale. He traced the history of the French financial fluctuations, showing that successive parliaments had done their best, and removed special bills from any political party.

His account was a model of impartiality, and in dealing with the past year he pointed out that he had been supported by men of various groups.

Radicals as well as moderates and a certificate of good conduct in the Poincaré pronouncement. Even the socialists were described as a courteous opposition who had refrained from seriously impeding the experiment.

M. Poincaré reserved his thunders for the Communists, against whom he unreservedly declared war. He did not intimate the intentions regarding stabilization, but is expected to be more explicit next week. Pacifism he extolled.

In a powerful passage he pleaded for the progressive establishment of an economic, moral and intellectual entente of victors, vanquished and neutrals.

Cherry-Tree Almanac Foretells Advent of Spring in Washington

Progress of Buds Closely Watched by Capital's Citizens
—Pink and White Magnolias Flaring Into Flower
With Forsythia Keeping Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The first touch of actual spring weather has brought Washington's magnolias flaring into flower, some pink, some white, brighter yellow forsythias keep them company and crocuses, aquilias and hyacinths dot the greening lawn. All trees have become fuzzy overnight and the maples are powdering the ground with dust and petals from their red-brown blossoms.

Washington keeps close watch on its trees, but the Japanese cherry trees are the special pride of the city, and these days many citizens wander by the basin in Potomac Park examining the buds critically with a view to gauging the date of their opening.

Paul G. Russell, assistant botanist in the Department of Agriculture, is of the opinion that the first blossom will come about Easter time, although if the present warm weather should be prolonged they might come out before that time.

The first of the trees in the park to bloom are those of the Yoshino variety. Eight hundred of these practically surround the Tidal Basin and the reflection of their myriad pale pink blossoms on gray stems in the water is one of the loveliest sights that Washington has to offer.

The trees remain in bloom for about a fortnight and before their petals have fallen in a lovely shower, the hundred trees of the Shirayuki variety, not so tall, have begun to put on their pure white blossoms.

The Ariake variety, in bloom at the same time, has rose flowers, some single or semi-double. About 40 trees of the Fukurok varieties planted near the Lincoln Memorial bear abundant blossoms, with pink mar-

BAR ASSOCIATES ASK BROADENING OF TRUST LAWS

Eight E. C. Return on Investment
Wanted, and Trade
Board of 11 Members

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Changes in the federal trust laws proposed through the American Bar Association contemplate the legalization of certain "monopolies" and "combinations" which can prove that price-fixing is "in the public interest." One innovation is a law which would permit so-called "reasonable return" of 8 per cent. This suggestion is based on the rate clause of the Esch-Cummings transportation law, which gives railroads the right to "a fair return" upon the aggregate value of their property. This return is fixed at 6 1/2 per cent.

Proponents of trust-law reforms also contemplate reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission. Instead of five members, as at present, the commission would consist of 11 members, only five of whom would have to be of the same political party. As now organized, as many as three members may be of one political faith.

The suggested reorganization would divide a 11-member federal trade body into two members representing labor; two, industry; two, political economy; two, finance, and three, the people and consuming public.

These and co-related propositions during the past few days underwent consideration by the committee on commerce of the American Bar Association at New York. Committee members announced that they are specifically engaged upon such amendments to the trust laws as will legalize "reasonable contracts" between trade combinations and buyers of their outputs.

Their aim is to bring within the law certain corporate practices in the field of "price fixing," which are now held to be in "unlawful restraint of trade."

LOREE MERGER PLAN FACES NEW I. C. C. CHARGES

Acquisition of "Katy" Stock
In Agreement Said to Violate the Clayton Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—A second complaint charging violation of the Anti-Trust Law in connection with the Loree plan for merging southwestern railroads has been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad.

The Kansas City Southern, which was put forward as the center of the southwestern merger, was made defendant in the first complaint last month.

In the new complaint, the commission charged that by the tentative merger agreement, the Missouri-

REICH DISSATISFIED AT GENEVA RESULT

Nation Behind Attitude Taken
By Count von Bernstorff

By WILHELM TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Germany is fully on the side of Count von Bernstorff's criticism of the slow progress made by the Preliminary Disarmament Commission at Geneva, the 5th meeting of which has just been concluded. Public opinion here is becoming more and more convinced that the "other side" does not want to disarm. The rejection of Count von Bernstorff's proposal to ask the League of Nations Council to call a disarmament conference in the autumn of this year by England, France, Poland, Italy, Japan, Chile and Belgium is described here unanimously as sabotage and the failure of disarmament as "the great illusion of Geneva."

The French reply to Count von Bernstorff's assertion of Germany's claim to general disarmament which he based on the promise made in the Treaty of Versailles is described here as a step backward.

"It is naturally impossible to attain 100 per cent disarmament today, nor is it even likely to bring about political economy; two, finance, and three, the people and consuming public.

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SCHOOLS TO OBSERVE FOREST WORK RECORD

UTICA, N. Y.—Broome County schools will observe reforestation day on May 4.

Four years ago the Broome County Sportsmen's Association began to interest the city and county superintendents of schools, representatives of civic groups and others in school forests. Since that time it has placed in school forest projects more than 200,000 trees, which will be increased this year to more than 250,000.

HAYS DENIES PROPAGANDA

NEW YORK (AP)—Will H. Hays, head of the Motion Picture Production

BRONX, N. Y. CITY Spektor Specialists

Children's Shoes
Exclusively
SPEKTOR'S
TRU-TRED
High Arch and
Narrow Heel
2473 Grand Concourse, N. Y. City
Near Fordham Road

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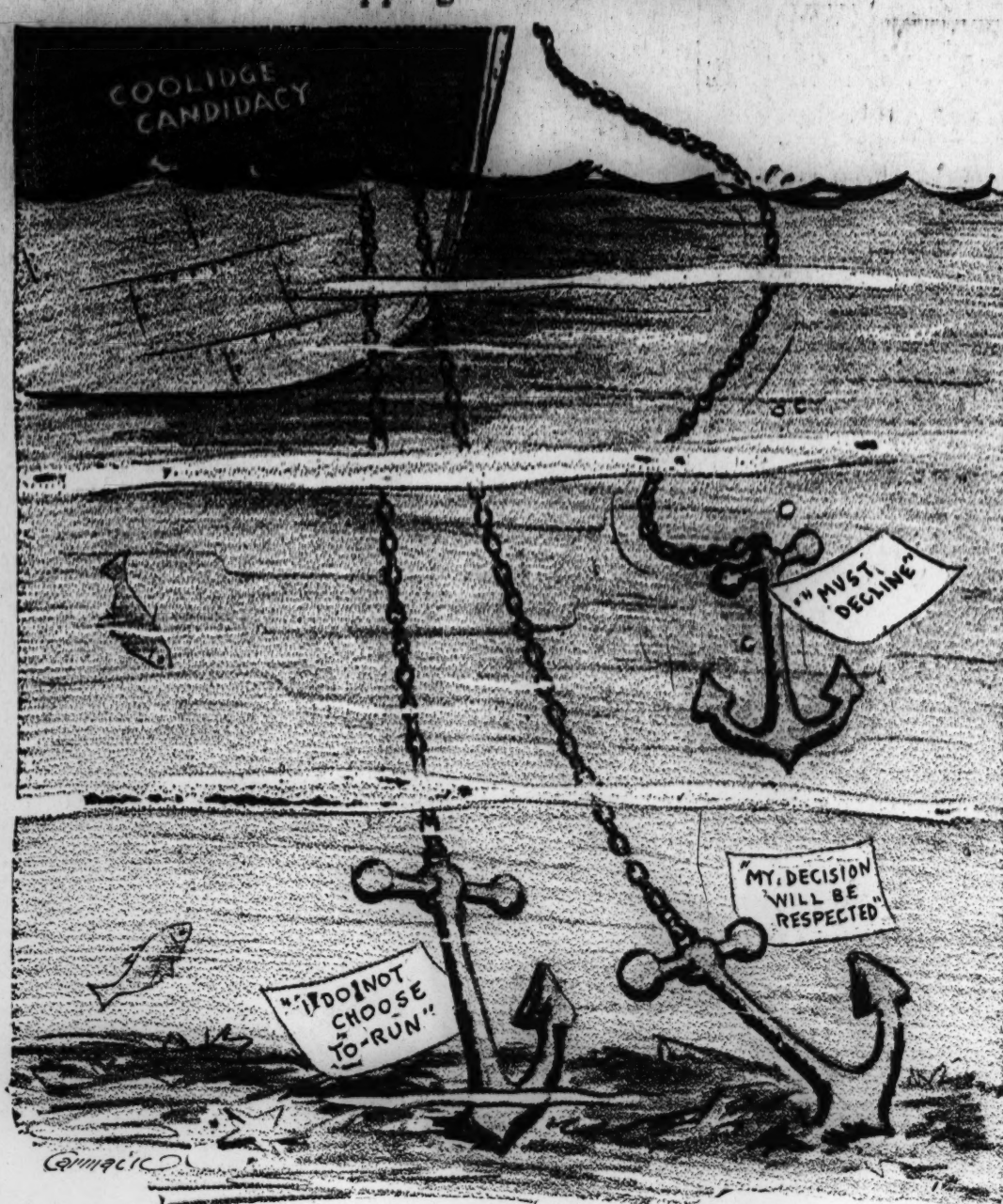
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Dropping Another Anchor



BAR ASSOCIATES ASK BROADENING OF TRUST LAWS

Eight E. C. Return on Investment
Wanted, and Trade
Board of 11 Members

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Changes in the federal trust laws proposed through the American Bar Association contemplate the legalization of certain "monopolies" and "combinations" which can prove that price-fixing is "in the public interest." One innovation is a law which would permit so-called "reasonable return" of 8 per cent. This suggestion is based on the rate clause of the Esch-Cummings transportation law, which gives railroads the right to "a fair return" upon the aggregate value of their property. This return is fixed at 6 1/2 per cent.

Proponents of trust-law reforms also contemplate reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission. Instead of five members, as at present, the commission would consist of 11 members, only five of whom would have to be of the same political party. As now organized, as many as three members may be of one political faith.

The suggested reorganization would divide a 11-member federal trade body into two members representing labor; two, industry; two, political economy; two, finance, and three, the people and consuming public.

These and co-related propositions during the past few days underwent consideration by the committee on commerce of the American Bar Association at New York. Committee members announced that they are specifically engaged upon such amendments to the trust laws as will legalize "reasonable contracts" between trade combinations and buyers of their outputs.

Their aim is to bring within the law certain corporate practices in the field of "price fixing," which are now held to be in "unlawful restraint of trade."

SCHOOLS TO OBSERVE FOREST WORK RECORD

UTICA, N. Y.—Broome County schools will observe reforestation day on May 4.

Four years ago the Broome County Sportsmen's Association began to interest the city and county superintendents of schools, representatives of civic groups and others in school forests. Since that time it has placed in school forest projects more than 200,000 trees, which will be increased this year to more than 250,000.

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BREWSTER ASKS MAINE TO HEAD HOOVER BACKERS

Governor Also Launches
His Own Campaign
for Senator

BANGOR, Me.—Maine has in its power the possibility of starting a great nation-wide Hoover movement by going on record at the coming Republican state convention for an instructed delegation to the national Republican convention in June, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster said, at the formation of a Bangor-Brewster Brewster-for-Senate club.

"Nothing would more hearten Herbert Hoover and his friends throughout the country," said the Governor, "than to hear that Maine had gone on record as instructing delegates in its behalf."

Governor Brewster also quoted Secretary Hoover's stand on the issue of corruption in government, saying Mr. Hoover's position indicated his disgust with those in public life "who are guilty of a betrayal of their trust."

"America is entering a period of change," said Governor Brewster. "Economic and social conditions have been revolutionized since the World War. The next 10 years seem likely to exercise a determining influence in the tendencies of America for a century. It is extremely important that America gets upon the right road."

"Maine Republicans make their chief contribution to direction of this course in a governmental way in the action they shall take at Bangor with relation to the Republican candidate for President of the United States."

"Herbert Hoover stands out as the hope of America for progress in the same adjustment of the complicated relationship of business and government and the welfare of all the people of the United States. He affords a happy combination of the engineer and the business man with a practical experience in politics that will enable him to voice the pitfalls that the professional politician may seek to place within his path."

"Herbert Hoover combines in extraordinary measure integrity and intelligence at a time when both these qualities are urgently demanded in a President of the United States."

Art in Boston

Grace Horne's Gallery

Pictures new and various appear constantly upon the scene at the gallery of Grace Horne on Stuart Street at Dartmouth. One can always expect surprises for there are no favorites, the new and old stand side by side. This week the water colors by Mrs. Evelyn K. Richmond hold the central gallery.

She seems to be very much at home in many kinds of this medium. The Basque country offers her subject matter. "Plane Trees" of Tamaris, eucalyptus, beeches, she finds a poetry quite her own in these trees abstracting them somewhat and emphasizing the finer lines of their plan. She has a vigorous sense of structure, subordinating the lesser details to it. There are roadways in old towns with the stucco houses reflecting the sunlight in their colorful fashion. There are bowls of flowers that lend a more formal decorative note to the ensemble. Altogether a pleasing collection, an artist who enjoys her work while she is at it.

Quite different in tone the charming illustrations by Harold Gaze intended for fairy tales. Illustration is a difficult medium, continuing as it does pictures that have already been described in words. The artist clarifies the image, fills it with a web of fantasy, expands all details so that they will sing in chorus. Leaves sprout into fairies, flowers unfold into birds and butterflies, blades of grass taper into caterpillars. It is like putting more breath into a soap bubble that continues to expand with richer color. An easy, fluent line increases the plasticity of the idea, color enriches it. There are "En-

chanted Poppies," crocodiles, satyrs and fairies galore, an atmosphere that is refreshing to the grown up as it is to the child.

William Battelle shows some water colors of old towns, reminiscent in their way of the old English water color of a century or more ago. With firm drawing he builds up the architecture decisively. The drawing comes first and then the colors that make an attractive addition.

Scholastic Honors Preferred at Yale

Phi Beta Kappa Key More
Desirable Than Sports "Y,"
Seniors Vote

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A Phi Beta Kappa key, the insignia of scholastic excellence, is to be desired above even a major "Y" earned in sports or any other honor held by the collegiate world, it is decided by the senior class of Yale College.

Also, according to the Yale News, Lindbergh and Mussolini were ranked together as the biggest world figures of today. Colonel Lindbergh was the man they most admired, Harvard the favorite college next to their own. They believe English to be the most valuable subject studied, and psychology the least. They are opposed to splitting Yale College into smaller units.

Seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School, according to the same announcement, voted Colonel Lindbergh their favorite world figure, prefer a major "Y" to Sigma Xi, and hold Princeton their favorite college next to Yale. Favorites in various fields include d'Alembert in fiction; Napoleon in history; "Tom Jones" among novels; Thomas Hardy among prose authors; "If" among poems, and Kipling among poets. The class favors the Republican Party by 68 to 22.

FINER BUILDING ERA FORECAST IN BOSTON

New Structure to Show Benefit of Set-Back Law

Recent enactment of the "terraced" building law for Boston, which governs construction by cubic volume rather than height, presages a new and finer architectural era, according to W. J. McDonald, president of the New England Building, Inc., who announces, also, that this 28-story building will be the first to pierce the low-lying sky line of the city.

"The New England Building," Mr. McDonald stated, "will rise 360 feet in the air in the form of a great pyramid, yet its floor area of 1,600,000 square feet will be greater than that of any other store, office or exhibition building in the world. It will thus be larger than the Equitable Building of New York, the huge Graybar Building of New York or the General Motors Building of Detroit."

"The building will follow its lot line for only two stories, after which it will be set back 10 feet before rising for three more stories. The four floors above this are stepped back again, and four large courts are developed, creating four wings of the building. In the center of these the tower will rise, sitting at the thirteenth floor, and extending, with set-backs at the sixteenth and twenty-third floors until the tip is reached."

HARVARD WINS TWO DEBATES
Harvard debaters have won decisions over both Yale and Princeton in the annual triangular debate. Upon the question, "Resolved, That this house favors the governmental policies of Mussolini," Harvard won the affirmative against Yale in Cambridge and the negative at Princeton. Yale took second place in the triangular league.

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Local Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its forty-first concert at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The artists were Claudine Levee, soprano; Gaston Elcus and Samuel Levee, violinists; George Laurent, flute; Jean LeFranc, viola; Alfred Zighera, cello; Gaston Hamelin, clarinet; F. Motte Lacroix, pianist; and Arthur Fiedler, accompanist. The program included Malpiero's quartet, "Rispetti"; Stranabotti's "Pier's Sonata da Camera" for flute, cello, and piano; Hindemith's song cycle, "Die Junge Magd," for mezzo voice, flute, clarinet, and string quartet (Arthur Fiedler conducting); Schreker's "Sommer Fäden," Schumann's "Widmung" and d'Indy's Trio for piano, clarinet and cello. The Hindemith and the Pier's items were played for the first time in Boston.

Pursuing "objectivity" as they will, these central European composers seem to find it as difficult as their Russian confrères to escape the clutch of sentiment. Hindemith and Schreker—fearsome names, these, with all possible connotations of acerbity, but listen to their songs. Hindemith chose six poems by George Trakl, which seem in translation to be as dismal as anything the early nineteenth century ever produced. He wrote for them music which, with all its "modernity," is remarkably gay. The middle movement, Schumann's "Widmung," and d'Indy's Trio for piano, clarinet and cello. The Hindemith and the Pier's items were played for the first time in Boston.

Pier's, being a Frenchman, has less trouble in achieving a detached attitude. Indeed, considering that his "Sonata da Camera" is dedicated "to the memory of Louis Fleury," it is remarkably gay. The middle movement, marked "Sarabande," contains an elegiac note, but the other movements are transparent and sparkling.

Rachmaninoff

Sergei Rachmaninoff drew a large audience to his recital at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. He began with a pair of transcriptions by Busoni of Bach's organ chorale preludes, choosing "Now Comes the Gentle Saviour" and "Rejoice, Beloved Christians," admirably contrasted in mood. Then from what some of us term the lesser Russians he drew Taneiev's Prelude and Fugue, Op. 29, a whimsical Fairy Tale by Medtner cast in the mold of a sonata, and Scriabin's Sonata No. 4. These he played with his usual luminosity of tone and clarity of structure, outlining phrases sharply yet preserving the unity of the whole. Music from Chopin and three of his own Etudes next engaged him, and in this music warmth and colorfulness predominated. Turning to Liszt, Rachmaninoff verged into the brilliance which he musters when he most pleases his followers and in which his style of playing seems almost individual. In its advanced form, the program ran to considerable length. At its conclusion the listeners recalled the pianist many times for his encores.

People's Symphony

For the eighteenth concert of the current season at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, the People's Symphony Orchestra, William F. Hofmann, conductor, offered a program that included three movements from Impolito Ivanoff's suite "Caucasian Sketches"; Borodin's "At the Concert," and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. As vehicle for the abilities

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Lucia Chagnon

Lucia Chagnon, soprano, gave a recital at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. Walter Golde provided her with the deft, almost intuitive, accompaniments he invariably puts forth. Miss Chagnon's program followed conventional outlines. There were songs in Italian, songs in French; Beethoven and Schumann for the usual German group, and the customary English miscellany for conclusion.

Miss Chagnon has a fresh, clear voice, pleasantly youthful in quality. She uses it with considerable skill, emphasizing its more desirable features. In the smooth, rounded phrases of the Italian arias, Scarlatti's "Cressida," Pergolesi's "Be tu mami" and Carissimi's "Vittoria" she sang to best advantage. Their straightforward melodiousness seemed in closest accord with the singer's abilities. In some of the other songs there was tendency toward slurring that detracted from effectiveness. But there was a definite charm about her singing of Schumann's "Volksliedchen" and of the same composer's more dramatic "Widmung." Quittier's "The Nightingale has a Lyre of Gold" she unfolded a rather winsome fancifulness, as she had done in Severac's "Ma Poupée Chérie."

C. S.

'CREEDS' ON DRY LAW WIN LEAGUE PRIZES

100 Sermons on Prohibition
Delivered in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A call for anniversary sermons on prohibition resulted in 100 sermons on the subject in Rhode Island on Jan. 15, and out of this number nearly 40 sermon-creeds were submitted for the 12 prizes offered through the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, it was

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NEEDS OF SYRIA ARE DESCRIBED BY ARCHBISHOP

Success of Mandate Hinged
on Country's Progress—
Foreign Credits Sought

If European nations are to win and hold the respect of mandated countries over which they take control, they must measure their success by the progress of the "backward" country rather than by the accretions to their own pocket-books, declared Mar Severius, Archbishop of Syria of the Syriac Church of Antioch, in an interview given to The Christian Science Monitor while in Boston.

The people of Syria, who are mainly agricultural, have made some economic progress since the close of the World War, when the country was taken from Turkish domination and placed under French rule by mandate of the League of Nations, but this progress has not been what it might be, the archbishop believes.

Large supplies of capital are needed to equip the Syrians with modern implements of agriculture or to develop the water power of the country and establish factories which would provide employment, he said. Agricultural aid would be preferable, in his opinion, since the Syrians are naturally industrious farmers and the country offers vast expanses of little used land.

"Our land, with its variety of plains, mountains, streams, fields, and fruit groves, could sustain 15,000,000 people," he asserted. "At present we are only 3,000,000. Large American companies would do well to study Syria as a possible field for agricultural credit, a market for implements, or a location for industries. The soil is fertile and rainfall plentiful."

Church Attitude Changed
"I am sorry to say, however," he continued, "that the people of Syria have come to give less credit to the good will of European Christians."

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since the war than they did before. Our church enjoyed freedom from molestation under Turkish rule, and it has fared, if anything, less favorably under the French mandate, since the latter seems frequently to add the Roman Catholic Church. We still hope that outside nations will show a greater inclination to help in the rebuilding of Syria rather than in merely making a profit out of it.

Taxes both local and general have been so high during the last 10 years that farmers have been unable to save enough to buy implements for themselves, but the great hope of Syria is modern agriculture. The war refugees, mainly Armenians, have been taken care of, particularly at a large orphanage at Beirut, and the older ones are finding their places."

While in America, the archbishop will dedicate a Syrian church at Worcester, Mass., which will be the third in the United States. The others are at Central Falls, R. I., and Union City, N. J.

MAINE CENTRAL MOVES SHOPS

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Officials of the Maine Central Railroad have officially confirmed a report that repair work was being removed from the South Portland shops to Waterville, that the former shops eventually would be abandoned.

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DRYS TO TEACH SAFETY VALUES OF PROHIBITION

W. G. T. U. Adopts New Plan—Committee of 1000 at Work—Schools Aid

Rapidly accumulating evidence has shown that dry forces in the United States are placing renewed and increased emphasis upon anti-alcohol education in elementary and secondary schools, in departments of public health and in forums of civic discussion.

One line of action is embodied in a movement announced by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be inaugurated at once, to convince public health officials that alcoholism should be treated as a preventable cause of fatalities and combated with educational measures to offset the effects of the law.

In addition to this, reports from many states tell of greater attention given in the schools to teaching the harmful effects of alcohol and the benefits of prohibition, especially since the declaration of the National Education Association at its last convention at Seattle, Wash., in favor of this instruction.

Reinforcing Public Opinion
A third evidence of dry activity is announcement from the Citizens' Committee of 1000 in New York City that Fred B. Smith, vice-chairman, and Raymond Robins, executive secretary, of the committee, will make a speaking campaign through 50 cities of the United States urging the importance of reinforcing public opinion in uncompromising support of the national prohibition law.

Charts from figures of the United States Census Bureau showing the history of alcoholic fatalities in the various states before and since prohibition have been prepared by the W. G. T. U. to be placed before local, state and national public health officials in the campaign for their support. These charts show alcoholism almost cut in two since prohibition, but they also show, in the opinion of W. G. T. U. officials, too great a rise in alcoholism since the first year of prohibition, when alcoholism almost vanished.

While conditions seem worst in the large wet cities, Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, director of temperance investigation for the W. G. T. U., said these cities also fortunately have splendid facilities for preventive educational work. "This problem is one of education—increasing of knowledge as to health dangers in the use of any alcoholic liquor and change of public thought toward the drink habit and protective prohibition laws," she said.

Enlightened Interest Shown
Educators of the United States have shown a greatly enlightened interest in anti-alcohol classroom instruction within the last 18 months, a spokesman for the W. G. T. U. headquarters asserted. Recalling the effect which this type of education, begun in the seventies and eighties, had in bringing about national prohibition, many members who are co-operating with educational leaders believe the present generation of school children will be so thoroughly grounded in recognition of the evil effects of alcohol that they will be prohibition and its enforcement lighter than ever to the statute books.

A survey showed that nearly every state in the Union has laws requir-

ing this type of instruction in public schools, many cities have special rules or ordinances on the subject, and 31 states have laws setting aside an annual "temperance day" in the schools.

The present trend of this education places emphasis on the importance of sobriety in an age which does most of its work by machinery, and points the danger of mixing alcohol and gasoline in driving an automobile or airplane motor.

Effects Carefully Studied

The scientific temperance department has co-operated in supplying this material for 40 years, and much of the newer ground work was prepared by the Carnegie Institution for the Advancement of Science, which carried on extended experiments in the effect of small amounts of alcohol on workers. These showed that in every case even such amounts as would be present in 2.75 per cent beer slow up the hand, brain and eye for even trivial work.

Instruction Standardized
West Virginia is reported as the most recent state to revise its laws so that the State Board of Education has incorporated these recent findings into a high school course. One of the current problems lies in standardizing the subject, preferably in the primary grades. A summary shows the W. G. T. U. held 1611 meetings last year in behalf of scientific temperance instruction in schools, and 300,000 children took part in essays on the effects of alcohol.

Typical of similar essay contests conducted by other dry organizations is one by the Prohibition Educational League of Bronx County, New York, in which an award just been made. The first prize essay, by Jack Pettit, a senior in the High School of Commerce, summarized benefits from prohibition in increased spirit and home building among workers, safer highways, and better attended universities, and concluded, "Those trying now to repeal the law against liquor are wasting their time. That law was gained at too great a cost in years of toil and struggle, sacrifice and suffering, to be lost to a handful of noisy bootleg patrons, backed of course by the old time rum investments."

WOMEN BUILDING BIG CLUB IN LONDON
Homes Association Erects Nearly 1000 Flats

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The United Women's Homes Association, which has already provided residential blocks for single women in Brighton, Hammer-smith, Leigh-on-Sea, Hendon, Acton, and other centers has now started building in Westminster, near Buckingham Gate, what claims to be London's largest club for this hitherto inadequately housed class.

Alban G. Jordan, presiding at the foundation laying by the Mayor of Westminster on Saturday, gave an inspiring account of the association, which he described as "neither a commercial concern nor a charitable body." It started, he said, without a penny and there was no public appeal. Now it had 4000 women members who have subscribed £220,000, the assets being over £300,000.

The scheme began by each member's taking up a £25 share, which she paid, often in installments spread over two years. With this capital augmented by loan stock issues the association has built nearly 1000 flats, besides some hundreds not completed.

The Westminster undertaking, which is to be known as Murray House, after Sir George Murray, one of the promoters, includes an assembly hall, recreation rooms, roof garden, restaurant, 24 two-room flats and 72 single rooms.

JUDGE ASKS LAWYERS TO ELEVATE ETHICS
Court Congestion Blamed on Present Practices
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Lawyers, by improving their methods and raising their ethics, could practically eliminate court congestion and legal abuses, according to Harry E. Lewis, Justice of the New York State Supreme Court.

There are at present more than 22,000 cases on the Supreme Court calendar, when not more than 5000 should be there, he said. Much of this congestion is due to the desire of lawyers to bring actions in the higher courts which could be handled better in the courts where such cases properly belong.

Establishment of additional municipal courts and strict limitations of the number of jury trials would go a long way to improving the situation, he added.

SOVIETS CRITICIZED BY SOCIALIST LEADER
Socialists of other nations have uniformly failed to endorse the Soviet Government of Russia, Morris Hill-quiet, Socialist leader and writer of New York, and a native of Russia, said in an address at the Ford Hall Forum in Boston. This, he said, is "chiefly because it is an absolute autocracy, whereas Socialism stands for democracy politically and industrially."

Mr. Hillquit also denied that modern Socialism substitutes aspects of governments by the Bolshevik policy of "boring from within," but that it aims to have the Government take over, one at a time as economic conditions call for it, the mines, factories, railroads, public utilities and other machinery for wealth production.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Kenneth Calkins, Whitman, Mass.; Julia Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alice M. Newby, New York, N. Y.; C. J. Wallwork, Englewood, N. J.; David M. Finner, Chicago, Ill.; Charles M. Schwab, Chicago, Ill.

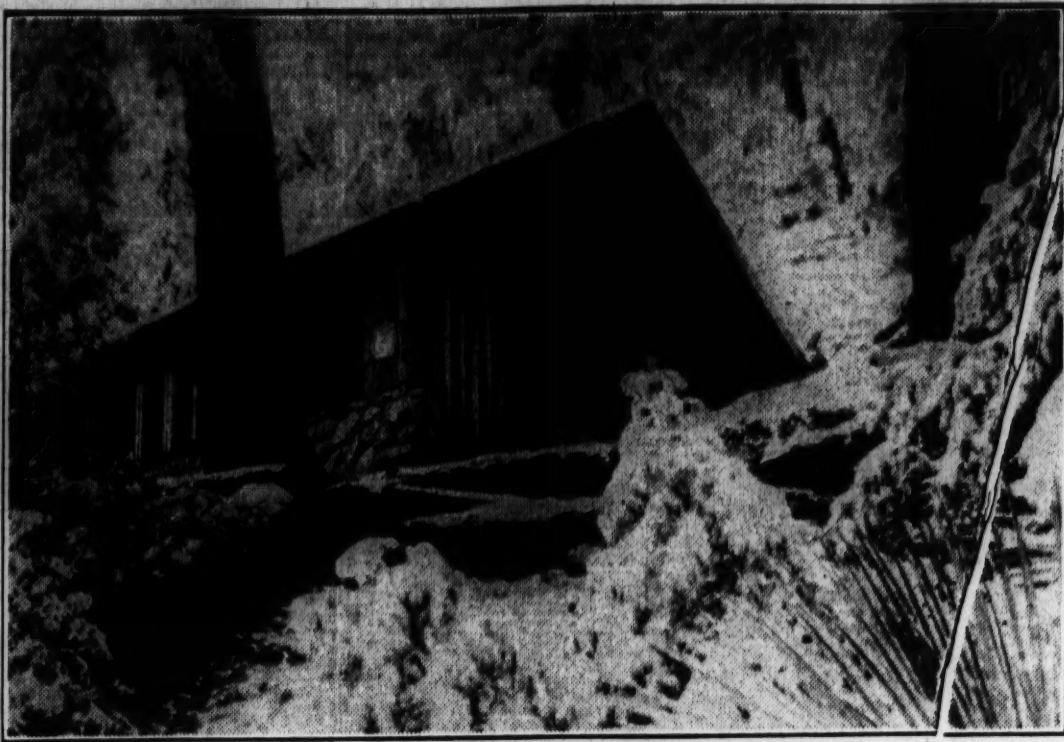
GRANDMA WINS THE JUMPS
AIKEN, S. C. (P)—Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of New York rode Outsider over the jumps to take the premier trophies at the close of the Aiken horse show. Her grandson, Julius Peabody Jr., riding Morning Mist, was second.

YALE COLLEGE SENIORS MAKE APPOINTMENTS
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The class of 1928 of Yale College has chosen as its class day committee, Dana T. Bartholomew, Ansonia, Conn.; Charles T. Bingham, New Haven, Conn.; Dwight B. Fishwick, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Lancelot P. Ross, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Arthur C. Robertson, Cambridge, Mass.; and Burr C. Miller, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The class day speakers are Wilder Hobson, Brooklyn, N. Y., class poet; John K. Jessup, Rochester, N. Y., class historian; and Arthur C. Robertson, Cambridge, Mass., class orator.

The Sheffield Scientific School class day committee consists of Edward Cornish Jr., Little Rock, Ark.; Lewis W. King, Detroit, Mich.; Sidney S. Quarrier, Short Hills, N. J.; Horion Spitzer, Perryburg, O.; and William A. Webster, Shelton, Conn. The class day speakers are Frank B. Hayne Jr., New Orleans, La., class orator; Thomas F. Field, Chicago, Ill., class historian; Olin A. Saunders, Cambridge, Mass., ivy orator; and Robin Robbins 3d, Cincinnati, O., class prophet.

Take Field Trips
"So when we have laid out the subject matter by grades and planned the units of study, all with a view to applying this rule of first-hand knowledge as far as possible, we are carefully arrange for field trips and the gathering of specimens for full-

Fraternizing in the Mountains of California



Members of Fraternities at Pomona College Do Not Reside in Separate Houses on the Campus, But Have Cabins For Leisure Hours in the Mountain Canyons Near Claremont. Photograph Shows the Sigma Phi Alpha Camp Baidy in the Snows of Mt. San Antonio.

FRATERNITIES BUILD MOUNTAIN CABINS

All Have Meeting Rooms in Pomona Dormitory

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
CLAREMONT, Calif.—Fraternity cabins in the mountain canyons north of Claremont take the place of "frat" houses at Pomona College. The cabins are built for the most

part by fraternity men themselves, and cost from \$2000 to \$3000 each. Work is being done on a Phi Delta fraternity cabin, although the building was begun in 1915, and the Sigma Phi Alphas are adding an outside bunkhouse to their rustic stronghold on Mt. San Antonio. Members of Nu Alpha Phi are completing a tool-house in connection with their quarters.

On the college campus, meeting rooms are provided for the fraternities in Smiley Hall, the men's dormitory, and this absence of separate

fraternity houses makes possible the formation not only of friendships among members of various fraternities, but between fraternity and non-fraternity men who meet in the common quarters.

In most of the fraternities a large proportion of the members are earning all or part of the cost of their education. Approximately one-half of all the men in the junior and senior classes are members. Each fraternity usually elects two faculty members who give advice and counsel. An interfraternity council consults faculty and administration officers when necessary, has charge of inter-fraternity social meetings and passes on "bid day" rules each year.

TRUANT SCHOOL PLAN CONSIDERED OBSOLETE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
WORCESTER, Mass.—More up-to-date methods should take the place of the old-fashioned truant school in Massachusetts, Alfred P. Whitman, executive secretary of the Children's Aid Association of Boston, urged in an address before the state conference of correction. Five such institutions, with populations from 20 to 100, cost the taxpayers from \$10 to \$20 a week for the support of each boy, he said.

Mr. Whitman recommended that boys whose lack of interest in school is admittedly the product of circumstances, such as neglect or unwise control at home or unsuitable courses at school, should not be treated as criminal offenders, but that attendance officers should investigate the case and help to put the responsibility upon the parents.

BRUSH MAKERS ELECT
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (P)—Samuel F. Dixon of William Dixon, Inc., of Newark, has been elected president of the American Brush Manufacturers Association. Alfred C. Fuller, Hartford, Conn.; Henry H. Hill, Boston, and J. P. Boyle, Florence, Mass., were elected to the executive committee.

Spring Magic of Growing Things Eagerly Watched at Flower Show

Little White Gateways Focus Attention on Gardens—Children of 6 and 60 Follow Unfoldment Intently and Share Great Discoveries

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Little white gateways at the flower show here, leading off to "somebody's" growing garden, attracted more visitors, particularly during the last days of the exhibit than many of the gorgeous cut-flowers displayed in beautiful vases. They symbolized, to many, a perennial grandeur that no acrobats had been able to interrupt.

Thus while persons by twos and threes leaned over tall baskets to sniff magnificent cut-roses, other persons by tens and twenties blocked these little gateways, flanked by streaming nasturtiums or rambling roses, just to get a glimpse of what was coming up from the ground inside. All along the outskirts of these various complete gardens, crowds waited morning, afternoon and evening, sometimes four and five deep.

School children edged in where they could, trying to peer over picket fences, "glad to identify a tulip or one of the limited number of flowers which they know by sight," as one teacher of a public school group remarked.

They stood wonderingly before a steep incline with its painted blue drop for a sky effect at the back, and spotted soft blue crocuses among the grasses growing on this hill. They stood on tiptoe before another garden to see where the sound of water came from. They discovered it trickling over jagged layers of rocks, half shaded by branches of pine.

They knelt down to find the source of earthy smells, discovered bits of moss and fern and tiny colored blis-

soms between stones. They found that a few spears of grass stranded among stones had a singularly precious quality that made one want to protect them. They were charmed by a hermit's hut and an old wooden mill wheel surrounded by dank leaves and flowering growths.

Lily gardens, rock gardens, bulb gardens, a cactus garden and gardens of midsummer miscellany—all gave glimpses of flowers as they grow, as well as of the various things that contribute to their growth.

There were fellowship gardens such as Wordsworth describes in his poem "The Primrose of the Rock," where he pays tender tribute to the faithfulness of flowers to the stems, stems to the root, roots to the rock, the rock to the soil, ending with the line, "And God upholds them all."

COURTESY TO VISITORS STRESSED BY MEXICO

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
MEXICO CITY—Courtesy on the part of customs officers is being emphasized by the Mexican Government in its effort to attract American and Canadian tourists to Mexico.

The Treasury Department has directed memorandums to customs agents along the American frontier to give visitors every possible aid in speeding up baggage inspection and to give directions to the visitors in a pleasant and courteous manner. Every delay must be avoided and no inconvenience caused Mexico's guests by inefficient service, the orders declare.

Keep Child Close to 'Outdoors' Advice of Nature Study Head

Supervisor in Springfield (Mass.) Schools Says This Will Lead to Pupil Investigating and Forming Own Decisions

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"The main point to be stressed in the nature study course is that children should have plenty of first-hand experience out of doors and with things brought from outdoors into the schoolroom," says Miss Fannie Stebbins, supervisor of nature study in the Springfield schools, whose work in this subject has attracted wide attention. "This should lead to the habit on the pupil's part of seeking answers to his questions by accurate observations."

"It follows that the teacher in nature subjects should pursue the same method, instead of merely transmitting what has been learned from books or told by some other person. Only in that way can the subject be made real and vital to the pupil."

Teacher Acts as Guide
The teacher plays the part of guide, opening a new field of interest to the child, who gets the thrill that comes from discovery of the beautiful and wonderful in the commonplace. To do this, it is necessary that the teacher should have had this same experience. Otherwise the main purpose will be missed.

"Among a large number of elementary school teachers in a city there will be some who, though required to give some of their attention to nature teaching, have taken little genuine interest in nature studies—the interest that comes from direct contacts and investigation. In the Springfield schools it has been the systematic aim to give such teachers the kind of experience that will kindle such interest."

"This is esteemed as all the more important because of the progressive policy of linking different subjects in a broader knowledge of each, whereby nature study becomes a fertile source of analogies and helps to give the pupil an intelligent knowledge of his city and the factors that mold history and determine the best of social progress. In this way the rock or plant becomes illuminating."

Take Field Trips
"So when we have laid out the subject matter by grades and planned the units of study, all with a view to applying this rule of first-hand knowledge as far as possible, we are carefully arrange for field trips and the gathering of specimens for full-

fillment of the end. These field studies are varied according to the season, locality or group interest of teachers and pupils. In spring and fall the trees become a special source of interest. Various localities about the city afford a fine opportunity to teach facts of geology.

"Fifth-grade teachers devote attention to the study of birds and also of ferns, fungi and mosses, and naturally the environs of the city are explored for the observations that will enrich this study. Nature studies in with cooking and various subjects of home economics. As it helps to teach geography and knowledge of the industries, so it may lend its enlightening touch to civics, history and biography."

"In passing from the elementary grades to the junior high school the practice of relating different branches of study is carried on with more difficulty, because the work is more definitely departmental, and in consequence more responsibility rests upon supervisors of nature study to make this subject broadly productive and inspirational."

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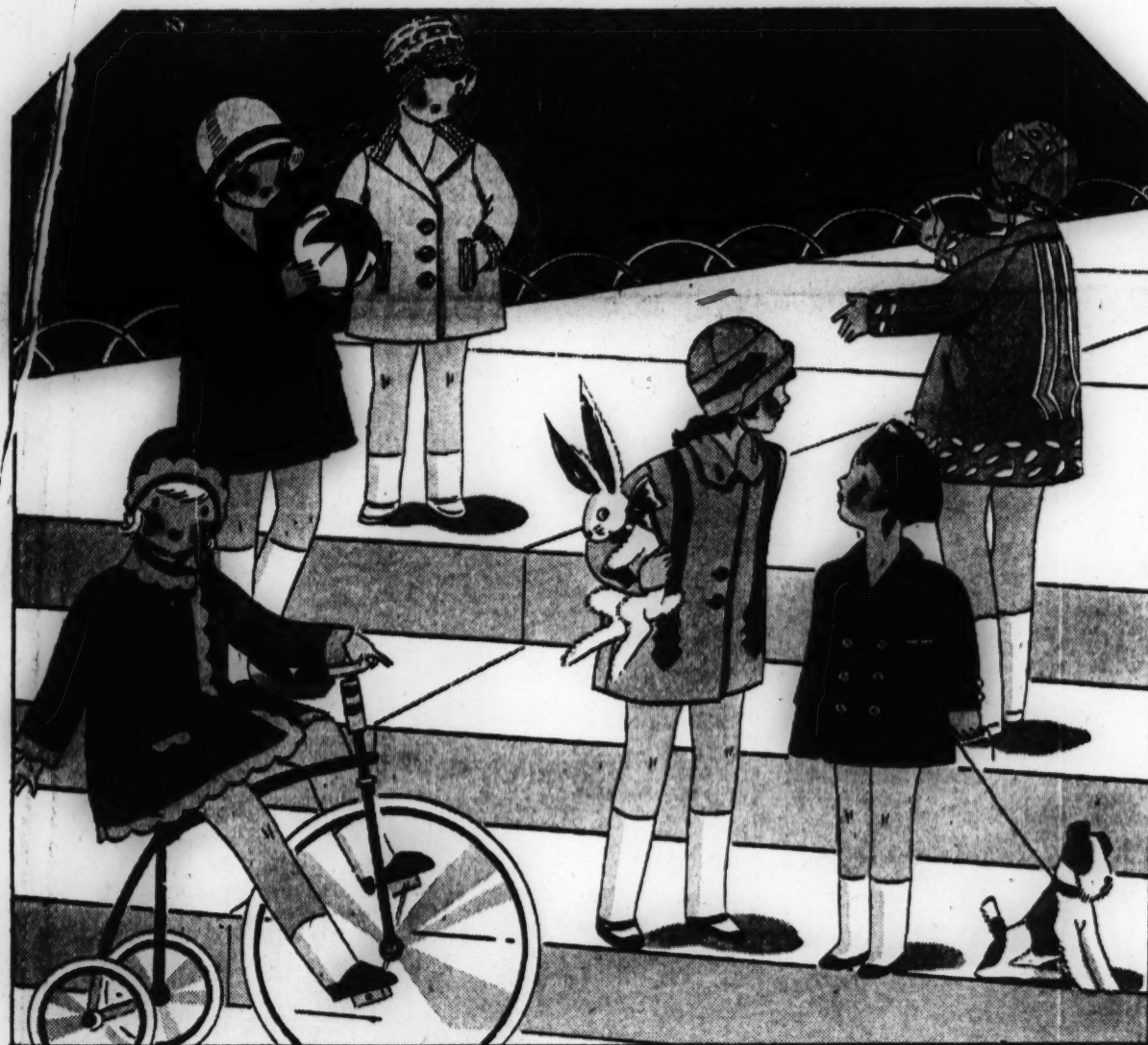
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MICHIGAN TAKES SWIMMING TITLE

Has Little Difficulty Winning Western Conference Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Michigan won the Western Conference swimming championship for the second year in succession here Saturday night, triumphing easily with a total of 13 to 2 over the new Iowa Conference and two national intercollegiate records set.

Northwestern University was second with 12 points, the University of Minnesota third with 8, the University of Illinois and the University of Iowa tied for fourth with four, and the University of Chicago last with one.

Michigan's brilliant quartet, R. P. Walker '30, F. W. Walcott '30, J. H. Segar '30 and Capt. C. R. Darnall '28, opened the mark by setting a Conference record in the 100-yard relay. The time was 1m. 15.4s., beating by 1.5s. the mark established by Minnesota in the preliminaries Friday.

Another record made in the preliminaries was broken when G. E. Hubbell '29 swam the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 42.5s. for a new Western Conference mark, eclipsing by nearly 2s. the time Michigan teammate R. S. Spindle '28 set in the preliminaries.

Michigan's captain, C. R. Darnall '28, made two new marks by swimming the 100-yard dash in 55.1-10s. for a new national intercollegiate record in the Western Conference relay. Ralph T. Breyer '28 of Northwestern set the old record of 55.4-10s. in 1925 and M. M. Moody '30 of Minnesota set the intercollegiate time at 55.3-10s. last year.

Albert Schwartz '30 of Northwestern defeated Darnall easily in the 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 11.2-5s. for a national intercollegiate and western Conference mark.

G. W. Ault '30 won an easy victory in the 400-yard event, far ahead of P. J. Callery '28 of Northwestern. Ault set a Western Conference record for the event in the preliminaries Friday when he finished in 6m. 48s.

Michigan added to its record making by setting a mark for the 300-yard medley relay, no previous time having been recognized. The Wolverines took 3m. 52.4-10s. for a new Western Conference record.

R. P. Walker '30, ended in front of Northwestern in 2m. 12s. The summaries:

40-Yard Freestyle—Won by Sam Hill '30, Minnesota; 2nd, M. M. Moody '30, Minnesota; 3rd, F. W. Segar '30, Michigan; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 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Art News and Comment

New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

JUST about at its peak, now, is the current New York art season, what with the Spring Academy opening its doors this week and with many of the interesting displays at the many galleries. The Whitney Studio Club is holding its first annual sculpture exhibition at its Eighth Street studios and with signal success. Set about with an eye to individual effect, the various sculptures stand at the forefront of the assembled company, although here and there among the fifty-odd exhibitors there is good work to be seen.

Mr. Gelsbuhler's work is startlingly mature and commanding, one as yet unknown to any extent in art circles, but I venture to predict that his forthcoming Fifth Avenue exhibition will launch him overnight among the artists. He possesses something of the innate gravity of Charles Deas, something of his tenderness of touch as well. He has style, and an underlying ruggedness of structural form that asserts itself at the first glance. In bronze Mr. Gelsbuhler makes a more dashing display than in terra cotta, although his portrait bust in this latter medium may fail to assert itself because of faulty lighting.

Jo Davidson

Elizabeth Chase (who is Mrs. Gelsbuhler and already known through her successful up-town exhibition of last season) exhibits a fine bronze head of her husband. Mahonri Young shows one of his recently exhibited French genre figures, "The Woodcutter," and Gertrude W. Whitney exhibits models for her statue, "The Lumbus Memorial," to be erected at the Port of Palos, Spain. Beige colored materials seem to be very much in vogue among the sculpturing fraternity this year, following perhaps the general trend of fashion, and there is marked increase in the use of alabaster. Carl Walters, Conetta Scaravaglione, Reuben Nakian, Victor Salvator, Jo Davidson (with still another portrait of Mussolini, to whom the American artist must be distinctly persona grata), Salvatore Biliotti and Betty Burroughs are other exhibitors of merit.

An exhibition of "Distinguished Portraits of Women" at the Grand Central Galleries set forth the somewhat distressing fact that nine times out of ten the painter who goes in primarily for portraiture is seldom able to rise above the exacting requirements of getting a likeness, a division of labor that naturally keeps him down to the mean average of representational painting with at best some sort of technical bravura thrown in to gloss over the want of pictorial fundamentals.

George Bellows' portrait of "Katherine Rosen" is a well studied work, and design and "painter's quality," makes the average canvas in this exhibition look decidedly tame. More than a hundred family treasures have been got together for this portraitists' holiday, and the result is rather dispiriting. The original title of "Portraits of Beautiful Women" selected for the exhibition bears out the facts of the case better than the one eventually used, there being no complaint about the slight of the artist, although the distinction of the average entry is often questionable.

Orpen and McEvoy
A small early portrait of Mrs. Stanford White by Thomas Dewing is a gem of the first water, and "Mrs. Jeremiah Mason" by Gilbert Stuart is another. There are two full-length Zuloaga portraits, wearing a bit thin with time, and two interesting creations from the hand of Sir William Orpen, done in his cross-hatched, flat-background manner, and holding up very pleasantly. A water-color portrait by Ambrose McEvoy brings forward this English painter in all the soft, glamorous charm that he brought to portraiture, he being one of the few men able to carry on something of the tradition of early English portraiture in modern times. There are many pictorial rarities here, including a full-length portrait by Frederic MacMonnies, the sculptor, and a portrait by George Fuller. Savely Sorine, Eugene Speicher, Benjamin C. Porter, Leopold Seiffert (in a striking family group), Harrington Mann, Frank O. Salisbury, Beldini, Oswald Birley and George de Forest Brown are among the many artists represented.

Specialists in Interiors
Two well-known specialists of interiors are showing in New York, Walter Gay at the Wildenstein Galleries and William B. E. Rankin of London, Eng., at the Ferargil Galleries. Mr. Gay, an American long resident in Paris, sends over another group of his charming interpretations of famous French interiors, although on this occasion the display does not seem quite as commanding as in other years. Perhaps by now he has done most of the notable rooms in and around the French capital, but in any event, many of his newest designs appear under-scale and wanting in that persuasive glamour that has long been associated with his name. Mr. Rankin goes in principally for the interior palatial, the richly appointed confines of the royal palaces of Spain having served him this time with uniformly good results. Mr. Rankin can be trusted to give a faithful report of the chambers of the great, often touching off his scenes with a considerable flourish. The most interesting of his new interiors show the Porcelain rooms in the palaces at Madrid, Aranjuez, where entire walls and ceiling are floridly worked out in this unusual way.

At the Montross Gallery Arthur B. Davies and Kenneth Hayes Miller are being shown together, the combination proving a decidedly pleasant one. Certain new water colors by Mr. Davies show his art to be undeniably interesting, and a large figure piece by Mr. Miller is conclusively indicative of a growing talent.

Marjorie Phillips

Marjorie Phillips is at the Kraushaar Galleries with a group of landscapes and still-life pieces of genuine appeal. Certain canvases give evidence of a more robust sense of pattern and a keener use of modernistic accent. Her work has that quiet

charm that comes from close communion with nature, beauty, and she has mastered the elements of her art without ever becoming academic or precious.

Oscar Blumenthal is at the Intimate Gallery with recent canvases dealing symbolically with suns and moons and other wonders of our universe. He often gets a handsome pattern from his sun-spottings and dares to put himself down for generously conceived color schemes. Charles R. Patterson is showing paintings of ships of yesterday and today at the Harlow Galleries, where also a fine group of prints by Sir David Y. Cameron is to be enjoyed.

A Memorial Exhibition of paintings by William Baxter Closson is at the Grand Central Galleries, as is also a group of water colors by Howard Giles. Alice C. Bevin is at the Holt Gallery with canvases recently done in France, and James Scott is showing a group of pleasing landscapes at the Babcock Galleries. Thomas J. Delbridge is also at these galleries with some colorful water colors.

At the Anderson Galleries Benito Quinquela Martin, from the Argentine, is exhibiting a series of large canvases dealing dramatically with foundries and shipyards, and Edgardo Simone of Rome, Italy, is also showing here a large group of sculptures, including portraits of various European notables.

New Philadelphia Museum Opens

SPRING in Philadelphia witnessed a changing art fare, the usual number of little exhibitions, and the opening of the new Philadelphia Museum of Art on the Parkway, where, in addition to the McFadden and Elkins collections of the eighteenth century English art, the English interiors acquired or donated for the display of these collections, and the Thomas B. Clarke collection of early American portraits, the public is now privileged to see the gems of the Johnson collection and a loan assortment of modern art.

The Clarke collection, like many other collections, has an artistic value that might be much enhanced by judicious editing. Historically, however, it is largely significant, as it contains portraits of many personages of early American life prominent in political, military, naval, literary, dramatic, musical, commercial and social circles.

The collection possesses what is said to be the earliest known portrait executed in the American colonies—that of Richard Bellingham, Governor of Massachusetts, painted by William Read in 1641. Then there are several interesting Washingtons, including that painted from life by Rembrandt Peale when that artist was 17, and the large family portrait by Edward Savage. The original of the Vaughan type Washington is also in the collection.

Some of the Clarke canvases now hanging on the paneled walls of American interiors—that from the Derby House, Salem, the drawing room from the Powell House, Philadelphia, and the two rooms of Pennsylvania German origin from the Muller House in Millburg, Pa. The rich peasant-like interiors of the Pennsylvania Germans, however, are used as backgrounds for the arts and crafts of those people. They are paneled of dark wood, with admirable setting for decorated chests, a bright, gaudy dinner service, and other items intimately associated with family life.

European art begins with the Old Masters of the Johnson collection, and progresses through Impressionism to all the varied experiments of the present moment.

Perhaps the most noteworthy exhibition during March in the city's galleries was the display of Goya prints and books culled from American private collections and shown at the Print Club.

The Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, concluding its annual exhibition, gave its gold medal to Alice Kent Stoddard for "Fisherman Playing Cards," while the annual exhibition at the Plastic Club, an organization of women artists, conferred its gold and silver medals respectively upon Susette S. Keast for "Street, Gloucester," and upon Elizabeth G. Hahn for "Perennials."

A last gesture of the 123rd annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was to award the \$500 Stotesbury Prize to Aldro T. Hibbard for his two snow scenes. The prize is given at the discretion of the committee on exhibition to the painting or group of paintings that contributes most to the success of the exhibition.

An interesting attempt to encourage American design, and to bring the manufacturer and his practical designer in touch with the art school, was made by the School of Design for Women, which conducted a conference and symposium, together with an exhibition of American textiles and other commercial articles. The display, contributed by manufacturers of this city and elsewhere, was an excellent gauge for the future, and what is not being done in the matter of good design. D. G.

New Santa Barbara Gallery

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—A new art gallery has been recently opened in the new Montecito Inn, located on the main coast highway in the heart of the Montecito section of the town. The gallery is under the direction of Mary J. Coulter, the well-known etcher and lecturer. It is the policy of the gallery to have a series of exhibitions together with informal talks on the making of prints and other art topics of timely value to the community. The opening exhibition includes paintings, etchings, monotypes, block prints, textiles, antique furniture, rare books, royal documents, antique jewelry, and pottery. A canvas by Frank Duveneck, one of America's greatest painters, is the clou of the present exhibition. This painting, "The Head of an Old Slave," was recently shown at the Legion of Honor Museum in San Francisco. The other painters represented here are for the most part Californians of repute, among whom are Allan Gilbert Cram of Santa Barbara, and William A. Sharp of Los Angeles.

Mihrab for Berlin Museum

SPRING in Berlin has been acquired by the Kaiser Friedrich Museum from the heirs of Sir John Preece, who brought it to Europe from the mosque of Meiden. A mihrab is a wall consisting of decorated tiles which in the thirteenth century replaced the prayer niche of earlier years in the Persian mosques. On a mihrab usually two niches are outlined, a larger one and inside of it a smaller one. Inside of the latter at the lower end of the mihrab the so-called prayer lamp is depicted. The entire design is encircled by a border also consisting of tiles.

The mihrab just acquired by the Kaiser Friedrich Museum has three niches outlined on it but no lamp is depicted. Its height is three meters and its tiles come from Kaheen, a town where this kind of tile originated. Most of the ornamental drawings of the tiles are in gold. There are also many verses from the Koran in blue letters.

Art Notes

Recent accessions of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts include "The Mystery Man," Indian head by Cyrus E. Dallin, gift of Mrs. C. C. Bovey; group of 30 Egyptian antiquities, gift of Edward R. Harkness; group of Sheffield plate silver given in memory of Mrs. Albert W. Hastings by members of her family.

Hobart Bosworth is to appear in a film playlet, "A Man of Peace," to be produced with Vitaphone accompaniment.

An exhibition of paintings by Charles W. Hawthorne opened last week at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. Included is the "Portrait of a Portuguese Gentleman" which was purchased by the Carnegie department of fine art through the patrons art fund from the 1927 international show.

Twenty-nine paintings from the Texas Wildflower Competitive Exhibition held recently by the San Antonio Art League are being exhibited in Avery Hall, Columbia University, New York, until April 3.

"NAVAHO MAID"



In Collection of Mrs. H. A. Everett
A Carl Moon Painting.

Foremen Gather at the Minneapolis Institute

MINNEAPOLIS—The growing tendency to inject the artistic into the work of the Foremen's Club holding their monthly meeting at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts recently where the auditorium and 50 galleries were turned over to their inspection. One evening each month this organization meets in some industrial plant, hence the gathering at the museum was a distinct innovation. More than 300 members, out of 400 who belong to the club, attended.

After a more or less formal program the members of the club with their wives and guests were given the freedom of the building, where many objects were especially labeled with large white cards which bore a legend showing the relationship of each article to industrial production.

In a brief discussion of "Art in Industry," Russell A. Plimpton, director of the institute, said: "Art has always been dependent on industry for its development. A warning nation has never produced a great art, whereas those countries in which industry has brought about a certain degree of wealth and leisure have devoted themselves to its encouragement."

"The point is always reached when industry turns to art for its inspiration. The manufacturer comes to realize that the well-designed product, whether it be an automobile body or a radio cabinet, will bring a much higher price than an equally well-made article of commonplace design. One of the duties of American museums toward this end is to make available to manufacturers examples of what has been done in the past so that designers of present-day products can make use of them."

A Painter of Real Indians

SPRING in Pasadena, Calif., since the days of Columbus the Indian has been a most romantic figure, and has lent much of color and interest to the pages of American history, and yet, he is surprisingly absent from the literature and art of the United States.

Here and there are books and pictures and isolated poems that praise or condemn or idealize him, but very rarely indeed are the authentic records found of him, other than the dry and almost inaccessible reports



"INDIAN MUSIC"

than two decades ago he conceived the idea of picturing the Indian for the time when he would cease to be picturesque. To picture him as he was, not as idealized in the James Fenimore Cooper books or the Hiawatha legend, but as a human being—but, always, nevertheless, from an artistic point of view. If Mr. Moon can be said to have a slogan I think it must be this—"True to type and true to art!" for he has never made a record of an Indian either in paint or in photograph that was not what it represented itself to be, and always with the beauty of com-

position, of light and shade and color and dramatic value, in thought. For that reason his pictures have found a place in many leading American museums for their authenticity, and in homes for their sheer beauty.

But Mr. Moon soon found that to picture all Indians would be an impossible task for one man, and so he chose the to him, most picturesque and romantic of them all and devoted his time entirely to the tribes of the Southwest, most notably the Pueblos and Navahos.

The hardships and dangers which it is the general impression must always be encountered in any contact with the Indian were, to a great extent, absent in the experience of

of the Bureau of Ethnology in Washington, that can be looked upon by future generations as a true picture of a type and a civilization that has gone by. For it is more than a trite saying to affirm that the Indian is changing and his mode of life merging into that of the white man, even as we watch with apparently indifferent eyes.

Not only is he, himself, becoming a

position, of light and shade and color and dramatic value, in thought. For that reason his pictures have found a place in many leading American museums for their authenticity, and in homes for their sheer beauty.

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Eugenie Shonnard is the first sculptor of note who has bought a home here and settled down to interpret the Indians who first interested her in the Southwest. After many years of study and successful exhibitions in Paris Miss Shonnard came to Santa Fe three years ago and spent a long summer modelling the Indians from the near-by pueblos.

When she showed them in Paris the following winter they were acclaimed one of the outstanding exhibitions of the season. Having been recognized as one of the leading sculptors in Paris Miss Shonnard decided that it was time to make her permanent home in her native country.

Remodeling a two-story adobe barn, she has made of it a splendid studio set in the quiet and peace of an old garden. The uncolored plaster walls, the hand-carved furniture, and the simple gray pedestals set off the 60 pieces of sculpture which are now on exhibit there. The magnitude of the exhibition is astonishing, especially young a woman when one remembers that besides these there are

Exhibition of Water Colors
by EVELYN K. RICHMOND
Sculptures by Mable Gardner
FAIRY WORLD DRAWINGS
by HAROLD GAZE

Water color drawings by Evelyn K. Richmond, Old Boston, England, by WILLIAM KATCLIFFE of London

March 19th to 31st
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
446 Stuart St. at Downtown, Boston
Calligraphic open from 10 to 12 except Sunday

Recent Paintings by
CARL LAWLESS
Until April 9
MACBETH GALLERY
Founded 1891 by William Macbeth,
15 EAST 17TH STREET - NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
THE GREEN BAY TREE
CAFETERIA
11-2 54 West 47th Street
"An 'it please your honor,' quoth the peasant,
'This sume dessert is very pleasant."

Dinner 1.00 and 1.50
Lunch .65 to 1.00
Closed on Sundays
At Sheridan Square
Subway Station
West Side Subway
Entrance W. 4 St.
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ONE SHERIDAN SQUARE

Canadian Pacific Building
RESTAURANT
407 N. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LOAN EXHIBITION of
FRENCH MASTERPIECES
of the LATE XIX CENTURY
for the benefit of the Building Fund of the
FRENCH HOSPITAL
and in Commemoration of 125th Anniversary of
Durand-Ruel Galleries

12 East 37th Street, New York
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR OPENING TUESDAY, MARCH 20

Mr. Moon, due chiefly perhaps to the fact that always he sought the Indian's point of view. He did not force himself upon any situation, but emulated the red man himself in waiting for the logic of events, and he traveled, for the greater part alone, thus quieting to a great extent the suspicion and distrust usually engendered by a group of tourists.

Among the first to recognize the value of the work done by Mr. Moon was Theodore Roosevelt. When, during his Administration, Mr. Moon exhibited his pictures at the White House, the President said: "Work of such importance as this, for the future of the race, should be preserved intact."

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn purchased one of the first notable col-



From a Painting by Carl Moon. Owned by the Santa Fe R. R.

lections of pictures, for the Museum of Natural History at New York. The largest and most complete record of Mr. Moon's work was purchased by Henry E. Huntington for his Historical Library at San Marino, Calif.

This collection was acquired for the student of the future and will give him a true picture of the Indian as he has been. It comprises 24 oil paintings, thus giving a permanent record of natural coloring of costumes and environment, and 300 photographic prints, embracing 26 tribes and villages—giving their everyday customs, their many dramatic ceremonies, and romantic episodes in the experience of a people whose life is all romance. G. D. F.

A Sculptor at Santa Fe

SPRING in Santa Fe

MANY painters have shown the world the vivid hues of the cliffs and canyons in the Southwest, the brilliant sunlight which dazzles the uninitiated, the dramatic character of the three races which live here. Some have felt the sculptural masses of the mountains, the forms and convolutions which have been carved by the wind and rain out of this volcanic soil, but few sculptors have attempted to express this land.

Eugenie Shonnard is the first sculptor of note who has bought a home here and settled down to interpret the Indians who first interested her in the Southwest. After many years of study and successful exhibitions in Paris Miss Shonnard came to Santa Fe three years ago and spent a long summer modelling the Indians from the near-by pueblos.

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The Connecticut Academy

SPRING in Hartford, Conn., the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts is holding its annual exhibition

of oil paintings and sculpture in the Morgan Gallery of the Morgan Memorial. They are to be congratulated on having a larger gallery for exhibition purposes than in the past, where the paintings may be seen to better advantage. The exhibition opened with a private view on March 17 to members and guests of the academy and will continue, and open to the public until April 1. It is a widely representative collection of 150 paintings and nine pieces of sculpture.

The jury of selection was composed of Guy Wiggins, A. N. A., chairman; Wilson Irvine, Evelyn B. Longman (Batchelder), N. A. Carle Blenner, Mabel Bacon English, William Bradford Green, Albertus E. Jones, James Goodwin McManus, Carl Ringius, Francis Hudson Storrs, Daniel F. Wentworth. The hanging committee were Albertus E. Jones, Carl Ringius, Paul Saling. The jury of awards consisted of Charles H. Davis, Frederick Lester Sexton, Edward Volkert, members of which were ineligible for prize competition.

The gallery makes a handsome appearance as a whole, for the canvases have been so discreetly hung there is little sense of crowding. Portraits and figure painting have come to the fore, travel records from many countries, including Spain, England, Holland, France, and the West. New England is well represented in picturesque landscapes, approached from various points of view, impressionistic, and with realism, scrupulous yet not slavish fidelity to nature, splendor of color, boldness of handling, and a definitely decorative arrangement of nature facts; these were the qualities which impressed visitors at the opening view.

The Charles Noel Flagg prize of \$100 for the best work of art shown in the exhibition was awarded to Wilson Irvine for "Home Hills," an exceptional in composition and technique. It shows a sweep of hillside, behind a fringe of trees in the foreground, which seem to bring out rather than hide the salient points of landscape beyond. It is heightened by rich color and a fine sense of values.

The Gledney Bunce prize of \$50 for the best landscape or marine shown

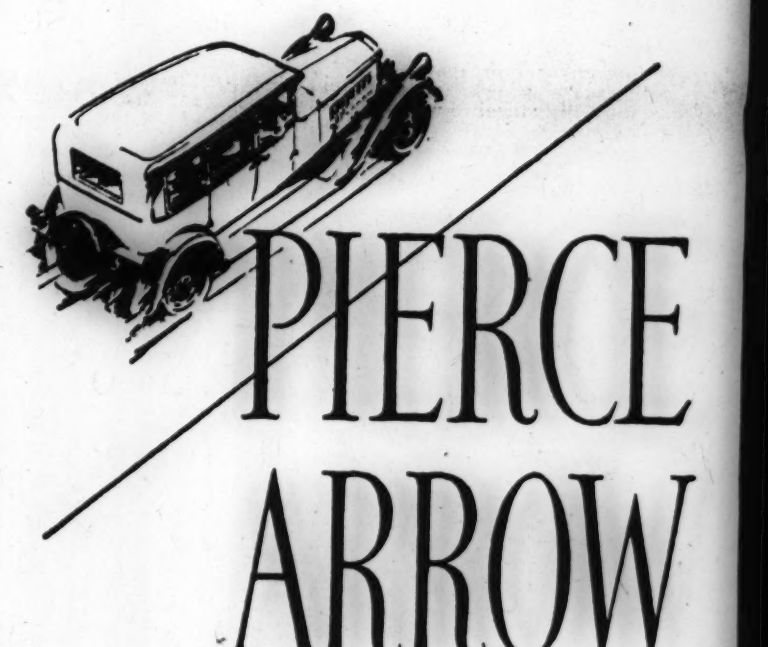
was captured by Guy Wiggins, A. N. A., for his "Valley of the Var," as modern as anything in the show, a patterned panoramic landscape, admirable composition and the color harmonies satisfactory. It has aroused considerable comment.

The Margaret Cooper prize of \$100 for the best picture by a Connecticut artist went to G. Albert Thompson for his "Village Church," a canvas full of charm and delicate handling, good taste in design, and craftsmanship.

The Alice Collins Dunham prize of \$25 for the best portrait shown by a member of the academy was awarded to George Laurence Nelson, for his "Bavarian Girl," portrait of young girl typical of that nationality, with a striking red and green bodice, finely molded features, and black hair.

The following artists were awarded honorable mention for their paintings: James Goodwin McManus, "The First Snow," succeeds in conveying to us the chill of winter and the brilliance of sunshine, and is well executed. "William Munroe," by Russell Cheney, is a carefully finished rendering of portraiture. "Roseton," by Harry Leith-Ross, is a lively snow scene, typical of this artist, that has a big feeling for all outdoors. "Snow Squalls," by Lars Thorsen, who is making an effort to preserve the memory of the "square-riggers" riding on the waves in the wake of a storm. He shows enthusiasm for his subject. Alice Murphy's "Tulips" is pleasing in design and harmony of color. Beale Potter Vonnah was awarded honorable mention for her sculpture, "Girl Dancing," which is particularly appealing. Mrs. Vonnah is represented by several other pieces; she has a secure place in the affection of art lovers.

Edward Volkert shows "Brown and Blue," one of his usual fine cattle pictures, masterful in drawing, and bathed in sunlight; these four kids are at the blue water's edge to refresh themselves. Albertus E. Jones' "A Connecticut Yankee" is a realistic portrait of a man seated by a window reading. "Sunday Morning" and "River Banks" are two lovely spots on the wall, thanks to the art of Kenneth Bates. One lingers especially over "Winter Morning," by Charles H. Davis, which pictures a New England hillside and possesses in some degree the secret beauty that we term "the precious quality of art."



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STRENGTH AND
ACTIVITY IN
MOTOR STOCKSNew High Ground Reached
by Various Issues—
Trading Heavy

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Speculation for the advance ran rampant again in today's stock market. General Motors, with a gain of 7 1/2 points at a new price of 197 1/2, retained the leadership of the bull movement which broadened out to include the railroad shares.

Trading continued at a terrific pace, total sales in the first three hours running close to 2,500,000 shares.

There was little in the day's news to influence the price movement of securities. The brisk rise in motors apparently was in further reflection of the optimistic outlook statement last week. Other automotive shares advanced in sympathy. Packard, Hupp, Murray, Briggs, Buick, and Electric Storage Battery and Reynolds Spring all moving into new high ground. Buying of Hudson and Hupp was accompanied by unfounded rumors of stock dividends.

Heavy accumulation of the rails probably was due in part to commission house activity suggesting switching of commitments from the industrials. Revived rumors of a higher dividend this year accompanied the rise in New York Central which crossed 175 for the first time in its history. Lackawanna, Wabash and Lehigh Valley showed early gains of 3 points each.

Some irregularity developed among the specialties. Sharp gains in American Power and Light, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Nickel and National Cash Register were offset by the weakness of U. S. Steel, Iron Pipe, Victory Talking Machine convertible preferred and Adams Express.

Spectacular gains also were recorded by several bank stocks as buying was influenced by recent capital changes and talk of new mergers.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, sterling cables ruling around \$4.84. High grade bonds again were accumulated at slightly better prices in today's market. Chief interest, however, centered in the public offering and prompt oversubscription of the \$25,000,000 Republic of Colombia issue, again indicating a brisk demand for new material.

Many gilt-edged railway securities continued to sell readily around their high prices for the year, while there was further accumulation of the public utilities. Philadelphia Electric 4 1/2's, Utah Light & Traction 4's, and North American Edison 4's among the leaders in the latter group.

St. Paul 5's of 1926 were purchased in rather large amounts, suggesting previous peak price of 68 1/2, and some of the Seaboard mortgages again moved upward fractionally.

Kaiser Steel put out in the convertible group with an advance of 2 points. Andes Copper 7's also gained, but trading appeared less active than in recent sessions.

Some French industrials led the foreign group. Paria-Lyonne Mediterranean 6's changing hands rapidly, while the Government issues inclined to heaviness on profit-taking. The foreign list as a whole was irregular.

The closing was strong. Bidding for the mail order issues was vigorous in the last hour. Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck advancing 6 and 9 points respectively. Pennsylvania rose above 70, the highest in more than a decade. General Motors continued to advance 19 1/2 while American International shot up 5 points. Total sales approximated 3,900,000 shares.

BOSTON STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
100 Ab. Bricks	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 2d	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 3d	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 4th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 5th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 6th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 7th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 8th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 9th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 10th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 11th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 12th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 13th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 14th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 15th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 16th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 17th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 18th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 19th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 20th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 21st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 22nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 23rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 24th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 25th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 26th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 27th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 28th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 29th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 30th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 31st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 32nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 33rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 34th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 35th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 36th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 37th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 38th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 39th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 40th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 41st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 42nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 43rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 44th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 45th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 46th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 47th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 48th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 49th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 50th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 51st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 52nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 53rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 54th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 55th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 56th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 57th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 58th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 59th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 60th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 61st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 62nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 63rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 64th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 65th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 66th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 67th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 68th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 69th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 70th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 71st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 72nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 73rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 74th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 75th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 76th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 77th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 78th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 79th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 80th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 81st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 82nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 83rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 84th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 85th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 86th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 87th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 88th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 89th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 90th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 91st	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 92nd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 93rd	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 94th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 95th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 96th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 97th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 98th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 99th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4
100 Adams Exp. Pfd. 100th	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices				
Stock	High	Low	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
10000 Erie	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd.	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 2d	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 3d	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 4th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 5th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 6th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 7th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 8th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 9th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 10th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 11th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 12th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 13th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 14th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 15th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 16th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 17th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 18th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 19th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 20th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 21st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 22nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 23rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 24th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 25th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 26th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 27th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 28th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 29th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 30th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 31st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 32nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 33rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 34th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 35th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 36th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 37th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 38th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 39th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 40th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 41st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 42nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 43rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 44th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 45th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 46th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 47th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 48th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 49th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 50th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 51st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 52nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 53rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 54th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 55th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 56th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 57th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 58th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 59th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 60th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 61st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 62nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 63rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 64th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 66th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 67th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 68th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 87th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 89th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 93rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 94th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 95th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 96th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 97th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 99th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 100th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 101st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 102nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 103rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 104th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 105th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 112th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 138th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 139th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 141st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 142nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 143rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 144th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 145th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 146th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 147th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 148th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 149th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 151st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 152nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 159th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 160th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 161st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 162nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 163rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 164th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 167th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
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10000 Erie Pfd. 173rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 174th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 175th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 176th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 177th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 178th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 179th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 180th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 181st	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 182nd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 183rd	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 184th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/4
10000 Erie Pfd. 185th	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Old Town Clock

By REBA M. STEVENS

ONE-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine!" came the voice of Old Town Clock from his home high up in the belfry of the Court House. He was telling the townspeople that it was nine o'clock, just as he had for many and many a year, told them each hour and half hour as it passed.

No pleasanter spot in all the wide world was there than the place where Old Town Clock had his home. Right in the center of the town, with the shops gathered closely about him, he could see all the interesting things that went on there, and could look, too, far out over the town—this way and that—to where trees, and houses, and gardens lay.

The pigeons, great flocks of them, nested on the roof at his feet, and cooed and pecked about in the friendliest way. All the breezes swept early around him, and he felt so near to the sky and so near the people, too, did honest old Town Clock. And so, as he had done time and time again, he told them all, in clear, ringing tones, "One-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine," this lovely sunny morning.

But scarcely had he settled back into quietness when the strangest fancy took possession of his funny old head. Looking down on the busy square where all sorts of people were bustling about, getting started on the day's work, he felt to thinking that, although he could see them all quite plainly, yet he could not hear their voices, and that not one of them ever took the trouble to speak to him anyway. They did not even look up at him unless they wanted to know the time, and then they were apt to shade their eyes and squint and scowl instead of giving him the same smiles he saw them give each other.

"No," he thought, grumpily, "they don't care much about me after all, I guess."

Dear Old Town Clock! From that he went on and on. He bethought himself that although he had served the community long and well no one had ever taken the pains to tell him so. No one ever climbed the stairs to visit him; no one had ever hung a flag on him as they often did on the bronze statue that stood in the yard below. In fact, Old Town Clock was so busy feeling sorry for himself that when the time came to strike the half hour he entirely overlooked it; and when 10 o'clock rolled around, mercy me! he was so upset and befuddled that he gave a few ugly rattles deep in his throat and banged out, "One-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine-ten-eleven!"

A Strange Commotion

Well, well, you never would think that so slight a mistake would cause so much commotion! Down on the square, a man carrying a traveling bag stopped suddenly in surprise, then started running to catch a street car; the boy who was driving the delivery wagon flapped the lines excitedly over his horse's back and rattled down the street at a great rate; three little girls who were looking in at a jeweler's window turned quickly and scampered away;

The Mail Bag

Moberg, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

My dog Brownie brought home a pal like Snubs did to live with him. I had a card that Lindy carried in his last mail flight, and took it to school and showed it to all the teachers and children.

I have some ears—red ones, and a yellow one.

I am 1 year old and I'm learning to read and write in kindergarten. My teacher is wonderful.

My papa works on the railroad. I have the new church and Sunday school. I'm a big one but my mother says I'm little. I will be done in April and we are going to have a Sunday school—Christian Science one.

I should like some boys and girls to write to me. My mother will read it and answer what I tell her.

Clyde H.

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and I go to the blind school. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. My friend Morris is writing this letter because I cannot write very well. I like The Children's Page. I get it every Sunday and someone reads it to me. I like Snubs. I have a dog in Los Angeles and her name is Jerry.

With love,

Andrew N.

[This little letter was written in Braille. Thank you, Andrew, and will you send your full address?—Ed.]

Southbridge, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I have a little cocker spaniel puppy. He is jet black. He frisks and romps with me all the time. His name is Rancho Pansy. He ran into the schoolroom and made the children laugh. I guess he thinks he's my little lamb. I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday school since I was 3 years old.

I love Little Cat and Milly-Molly-Mandy and all the other stories in the Monitor.

Allison G.

Victoria, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for some time starting going to the Christian Science Sunday School. I like the reading Snubs and the Mail Bag. I have a Persian Kitty; it is a cute one. I am 9 years old. I have three sisters and they all like getting the Monitor. My youngest sister is 5 years old. She likes looking at the pictures on The Children's Page.

I guess I better close now.

Helen P.

Los Angeles, California

How MANY HAVE WE NOW?

I had just 23 Toys, about a week ago.
And Bob had 17 Toys, I counted so I know.
But yesterday I broke 2, and 3 I gave away.
And Bobby had a present of 4 the other day.
This morning I bought 3 more, and 1 of them I sent
To Jess, the Gardener's daughter, whose pennies
all were spent.
And then Bob lost an old 1—I really can't think how—
So, counting altogether, how many have we now?



paper and hears everything that is going on about him and feel perfectly secure. It was easy enough for Claude to crawl in company with the shell.

Time went by rather uneventfully until one day he had a visitor. It was young Sammy Spongy who had left home and bravely started out to find himself. When Sammy explained that he was looking around trying to find a place to establish himself, Claude very hospitably offered to share his whelk shell with him. Sammy was most grateful. As soon as he had attached himself to the whelk shell he went industriously about his work of extracting certain salts from the water of the sea, with which to construct a covering for himself.

Claudie Crab and Company

CLAUDIE CRAB was cross. Something had pinched his tail, and an occurrence of this sort was exceedingly apt to upset Claude. Heretofore he had done nothing whatever about it, except to get cross, which always makes any unpleasantness worse. But now he began to wonder if it wouldn't be more sensible to look for a solution to his problem. Instead of wasting time getting cross about it, he began to cogitate.

What could he do to prevent his tail from getting pinched? His claws were comfortably sheathed in a nice hard covering and nothing ever disturbed them, but his tail had no protection at all. Suddenly he had such a fine idea that he forgot all about being cross. He would go out and find a home for his tail!

So Claude scrambled along on the sand, looking this way and that, until he spied an empty whelk shell. Just the thing! He hurried as fast as he could to reach the shell, backed into it and found it a perfect fit. This was very pleasing. Certainly nothing could bother his tail now that he had a nice hard whelk shell to protect it. Whenever he wanted to go on an expedition, he could haul the shell along with him and feel perfectly secure. It was easy enough for Claude to crawl in company with the shell.

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This covering was filled with a network of little canals and channels to make it easy for the sea water to bring in the food which Sammy needed. Sammy made wonderful progress with his sponge (for that is what we call the covering that he constructed) and it grew larger and larger until it completely covered Claude Crab's whelk shell. Sammy was very careful, however, to leave a nice big hole through the sponge

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Bimbo and Bimbo II

THERE was once a little boy who had a little shadow. The little boy had a long name, but everyone called him Bimbo. His shadow had no name, really, but we will call it Bimbo II, because it was so like the little boy.

For a long time—that is to say until he was 6—Bimbo never thought about his shadow, although it had been there all the time; and then, one very sunny day, he saw it by him on the pavement. There was his hat with the ribbons showing a bit over the brim; there was his suit that his Aunt Tessie had knitted for him; there were his knees (very brown really, but the shadow didn't show that); there were his socks, and there were his sand-shoes.

One Sunny Day

He stood quite still and looked at Bimbo II, and then he put out the hand that held his spade, and out went the shadow's hand with its shadow spade. And then he put out the hand that held his bucket, and out went the shadow's hand with its shadow bucket. And then he walked a little, and the shadow walked a little; and then he ran, and the shadow ran. But when he got onto the sands and joined some of the other boys who were making an enormous sandcastle, he quite forgot about Bimbo II until he was going home for lunch, when, of course, the shadow went home for lunch beside him.

There was one rather strange thing about Bimbo II. He wouldn't go to school. Bimbo thought about it a good deal, and he couldn't understand why it was, because school was really very nice, and much more fun than doing nothing about the house when everybody else was busy. Bimbo II always started off as if he quite intended to go to school that day. He would walk fast down the drive and wait for the gate to be opened; and then he would jump about on the pavement, and run a little, and hippity-hop a little, and stop while Bimbo picked up an acorn to plant in his bowl-garden in the

nursery. And then he would turn briskly at the school gate and hurry up to the big door, but there—right on the top step, where the mat was put for you to rub your shoes on—Bimbo II would stop short and refuse to go any further, in fact he would completely disappear.

Where Was He?

Sometimes in arithmetic class Bimbo would look through the window into the garden and wonder where his shadow was, and if it was enjoying itself in the sunshine. But when he really came to think about it he couldn't imagine Bimbo II doing anything all alone. He was such a clinging little chap, always holding onto your feet—but as he wasn't in the classroom, where was he?

And then Bimbo discovered something else about his shadow. It simply couldn't bear the rain; in fact, it wouldn't go for walks at all if it thought there was any chance of rain coming. And if on a nice bright day a little cloud happened to cross the sun's face, Bimbo II would turn tall and vanish, just because he thought that rain might possibly be on the way.

Bimbo is older now, and goes to a big school in London where it is the custom for all the boys to wear silk "top" hats. The day Bimbo first put on his top hat he felt very funny. It didn't seem to fit very well, and fell down over his ears, and he wondered if he would ever be brave enough to walk down the road with it on. And then, as he stood on the front drive, he saw Bimbo II, close by his side, wearing a silk top hat that was a size too big for him, and looking a bit nervous about it.

"Hallo!" he said to Bimbo II, in a nice bright voice, to give him a bit of courage. And he took off his top hat and bowed a little as if he were meeting a friend. And Bimbo II took off his hat, and bowed a little, and after that they walked out bravely into the road together, and didn't mind a bit if people seemed to stare.



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England
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

The Animal Division
Antelopes, zebras, elephants, giraffes, lions, apes, and ostriches belong to Africa; America has its musas, jaguars, peccaries, armadillos, and alligators. Australia has none of these but only its primitive monotremes and marsupials.

Portland Oregonians in response to a recent appeal by the Associated Glee Clubs of America received 1500 pennies, all of which were sent to the state of Oregon with this: "It is just about the usual proportion."



AN ELEPHANT'S THIRST
Twelve to fifteen gallons of water are necessary to quench the thirst of an elephant.

Detroit News: We don't blame Colonel Lindbergh for refusing millions. Wealth doesn't bring him any pleasure. He is a man who, for example, is seldom seen with more than the man with only \$1,000.00.

Edinburgh to Celebrate
The city of Edinburgh will celebrate in 1928 the 400th anniversary of the granting of its charter.

London Evening Standard: At a society wedding in America all the guests were drunk in ice-cream. And everybody sang "Thank you to me only with thine."

British in Australia
The first British settlement in Australia was founded Jan. 26, 1778—150 years ago—by Governor Arthur Phillip.

New York Evening Post: The original manuscript of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is expected to bring \$25,000 at an auction sale in London. Such an incident would have been thought too fantastic for inclusion in the story.

Canada's Time
Standard time is used throughout Canada during the year. "daylight saving time" having been adopted by only a few cities.

Arkansas Gazette: One thing can be said for six-day bicycle races—they don't complicate the parking problem.

The Monitor Reader

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Where was the blue poppy found?—House and Garden Page..... | 10 |
| 2. What is a "real internationalist"?—Odds and Ends..... | 10 |
| 3. When shall we have better journalism?—Random Rambling..... | 10 |
| 4. Would the derivation of "euphemism" indicate that it should find more frequent use in our speech?—Word a Day..... | 10 |
| 5. What is considered to be the outstanding event of the Italian musical year?—Music Page..... | 10 |
| 6. What did Congress do with the Navy's \$800,000,000 construction program?—Wake of the News..... | 10 |
| 7. How can alips be rooted from the pussy willow?—House and Garden Page..... | 10 |
| 8. What, according to Sir Wilfred Grenfell, is the best factor in the modern world?—Sayings..... | 10 |
| 9. What is it that the true lady or gentleman should always keep after giving?—Ask These..... | 10 |
| 10. How tall is Berlin's new "skyscraper" to be?—World's Great Capitals..... | 10 |
- THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

A Word a Day

Fiasco
The knowledge of words is the gate of scholarship.

A fiasco is a complete failure, especially a theatrical failure. The word is the Italian term for flask or bottle. According to authorities the figurative significance was given to it by Venetian glass workers, when any flaw occurred in making a beautiful piece of glass, turned the article into a common flask, a fiasco. Hence the failure of any pretentious undertaking may be called a fiasco.

The word is now sufficiently reputable English to be used in common parlance expressing the disapprobation of an audience when a singer or actor or musician fails to please. It is certainly preferable to the American slang phrase, "a flop," indicating failure and consequent disapproval.

The second syllable is accented, fi-as-co, and c in the final syllable is like k. The plural is either fiascos or fiascoes.

Sound the l as in event a as in neck s as in old
"Her performance last evening was a fiasco."

What They Say

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.
"There is need for spiritual assistance from a church that will promote applied, not theoretical, religion; a church with a sympathetic interest in all of the great problems of human life; in social and moral problems, those of industry and business, the civic and educational problems in all such as touch the life of man."

THE REV. J. C. MARRER
"Viewed through the eyes of fear, the forms of evil and of opposition to us are overwhelming. To the eyes of faith, they that be with us are more than they that be against us."

JAMES J. DAVIS: "The great art America has developed is the art of wiping the sweat from the laborer's brow, the art of lifting from his back the burdens that have weighed him down through countless ages."

JACOB EPSTEIN: "It is amazing the amount of nonsense people talk about America."

A Thought for Today

ABSENCE of occupation is not rest; a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.—COWPER.

The Sunset Stories

Bobbie Stands Still

COUSIN DEBORAH came in just as the family were finishing breakfast. "Did you know that the first visitor you've had today?" "What brings you so early?" Mummy inquired with a smile as she buttered one last slice of raisin bread for Bobbie. "I'm going shopping," said Cousin Deborah. "I've so many things to buy that I need three or four of the family to help me choose them." Three pairs of eyes began to speak at once. "Can I come?" cried Judith. "Take me, Cousin Deb," said Marjorie. "Me, too," pleaded Bobbie. "Did you know that the holidays commenced today?" Mummy asked. "A little bird whispered it to me," Cousin Deborah said, her eyes twinkling mischievously. "You may all come if you like," she added. "At least ten minutes everybody was ready and waved good-by as Cousin Deborah and the three children ran along the road to catch the trolley into town.

It is always considered a great treat to travel on the electric cars. Bobbie likes to sit on the front seat and pretend that he is the driver. Every time that the car stops to pick up or put down a passenger he feels very important because he makes believe that he really had something to do with it. You can have lots of fun that way.

On this occasion when they reached their destination and got out of the car they found the subway station very crowded. People were hurrying this way and that and it was hard work for the children to keep together.

"Follow me," said Cousin Deborah, going a little ahead to make a passageway for her charges. Judith and Marjorie were able to stick close behind her, but Bobbie found himself being gradually separated from them. He did not mind very much, however, because he thought that all he would have to do would be to wait when he reached the foot of the stairs leading from the subway station to the street above. This, as it turned out, was not possible, for he had to go with the rest up, up, up until he got to the very top of the stairs. He looked down on the heads of the people below, but each upturned face was a strange one.

"Oh, dear," said Bobbie to himself, "it seems as if they have lost me! I wonder what Cousin Deb will do."

He drew to one side and watched everyone pass along into the busy streets. He wondered if he had better go through the doors too, and then he remembered that he did not know his way about in the city at all. "Maybe," he thought, "it had better stay just where I am and then if Cousin Deb looks long enough she's sure to come across me. If I start moving about from one place to another it will be like a game of hide and seek and we shall never find each other."

Several people almost stopped and spoke to the little boy standing so

patiently at the head of the stairs, but as they smiled at him he smiled back so cheerfully that no one even guessed that Bobbie was finding it rather lonely.

"I'm sure they'll find me soon," he kept on saying to himself. It seemed to him as if he had been standing there for hours, and he was still gazing in the direction of the stairs when he heard Marjorie's voice crying, "Here he is!" Another moment and Cousin Deborah had him in her arms.

"Way, Bobbie boy," she asked, "why did you climb these stairs?" "I really didn't mean to," Bobbie answered, "but I just had to. Then I thought I'd wait until you found me."

Bobbie was quite surprised when he learned that there were other steps leading up from the subway. That there were, in fact, four different ways of getting into the street above, and he was even more surprised when he learned that it was just 10 minutes by Cousin Deborah's watch since they had missed him.

"Wasn't it a good thing I stood still?" said Bobbie when they got

back home after they had had lots of fun shopping and were telling Mummy all about Bobbie's adventure. Mummy held him very close. "It certainly was," she said.

Four in a Row

This is an interesting game played with a checkerboard and checkers. It looks perfectly simple but much skill is needed to win if both players are equally good at the game.

Each player has 12 checkers and they alternate in placing their checkers on the squares on the board. The object is to place four of your checkers in a row before your opponent. None of the opponent's checkers may separate any of the four. The four may be from corner to corner, side to side, vertically, diagonally or horizontally. If, when all the checkers have been used, neither player has four in a row the game is called a draw.

Ask These

- Q. What does not become useful until it is hit on the head?
A. A nail.
- Q. What prevents a rider from sitting on his horse?
A. The saddle.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Wow! Since the Boss got out his bicycle it's been just one exciting race after another!

It seems to agree with me, too, because when supper time arrives I'm as hungry as a bear!

In fact, I usually stretch out on my favorite rug and take a siesta without saying anything to the Boss about it.

I don't seem to care as much for an after supper tussle, though, as I used to.

Then when it's morning again I'm all ready for another day full of exciting races.

In Lighter Vein

What's in a Name?
The six-year-old daughter of a winner of one of the Pulitzer prizes has been nominated for the Pulitzer. She insists upon naming the Ford which her father has purchased with the award, "Pul it, sir."—Christian Register.



A Sample
A little boy whose mother had given him various samples of grocery products to play with, accompanied her one day on an errand to a butcher shop. For the first time he saw the butcher prepare a squib.

"Oh, Mother," he exclaimed, "look at the sample chicken!"

Booming Breakers
Bobby and his mother had come for a short stay at the seashore. The morning after arrival the mother spoke of having slept very well.

"Well, I didn't," four-year-old Bobby replied.

"Why, Bobby?"

"The ocean snored so hard."

A Radio Fan
Child (writing to her grandmother who lives in New York): "Mother, how do you spell New York?"

Mother: "Why, Ann! Grandmother lives in New York, and you can't spell it?"

Child: "Oh, yes, I know! WEAF!"

A Bit Foreign
Gardening Enthusiast: "Have you seen our neighbor's new herbaceous border?"

Friend: "No, I haven't. What's he like?"—Humorist.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

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Pasadena, Calif.

A NATIONAL solution for a great national problem is being worked out here by Edison Horneaday, who is formulating a plan whereby all motorists, serious in their intention to make the highway safe, will be banded together into a National Golden Rule Highway organization.

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This emblem is to be placed at the upper left hand corner of the radiator and its presence there will remind the motorist, as well as others, to exercise caution, patience, tolerance, kindness, and general consideration toward all using the highways.

Breaking Down the Wall
"I AM persuaded that the Sundial is gradually breaking down that wall of human selfishness which seems to rear its irregular course across our path, obliging us to make wearisome detours as we press forward," writes A. T. S. of New York. "A chip in it here, a crack there, and a widened crevasse yonder bespeak that day when it will crumble in the presence of unselfed love, and the unimpeded path will stretch ahead. My congratulations to the Sundial upon its part in it."

Freed Convict Remains
T. N. invites the attention of the Sundial to a recent dispatch in the Boston Herald. It told of a prisoner in the South Dakota state penitentiary who, rather than disappoint fellow convicts in their plans for a minstrel show, remained in prison 10 days after his term had expired to assist the performance.

Mother Lavender
"THE soup kettle is started in the early fall and simmers till spring, so hungry folks need never be turned away," says Mother Lavender (as she is affectionately called) of Utica, N. Y. The Sundial contribution from Mrs. C. R. H. of Waterbury, Conn., further states that this elderly Negro woman for 37 years has presided over an annual New Year's dinner to the needy. At her last dinner, of the 800 she fed only 30 were Negroes.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Bringing the Americas Together

IS THE League of Nations weaning Latin America away from the Pan-American Union? This question was asked repeatedly in Pan-American Conference circles at Havana last month, and now that the conference may be viewed in perspective, three tendencies are indicative of the answer.

First: there were numerous instances at Havana when the delegates were reminded of the difficulty of securing co-operation between the American states without simultaneously co-operating with Europe. When it came to standardizing consular procedure, for instance, it was pointed out that from one-third to one-half of Latin America's trade was with Europe and that it was useless for the Americas to adopt uniform invoices and regulations which would conflict with those of Europe.

A second and perhaps even more important factor in influencing Latin America in favor of the League of Nations was the opposition of the United States to the rotation of the chairmanship of the governing board of the Pan-American Union. At present this office is held, and always has been held, by the Secretary of State of the United States. Latin-Americans, however, proposed that it be rotated among their representatives at Washington. Mr. Hughes opposed this.

Almost simultaneously with his opposition, the Council of the League of Nations was meeting in Geneva under the chairmanship of a Latin-American—Francisco Jose Urrutia of Colombia. Preceding him in this chairmanship have been three other Latin-Americans, while the Assembly of the League at different times has elected three Latin-Americans as its presidents. Latin-Americans, therefore, feel that they are definitely a part of the League of Nations.

Last of all, they feel that they can say anything they wish at Geneva, and need be afraid of no reactions from the United States. In fact, Geneva makes a most excellent forum for criticizing the United States, as illustrated last year by the delegate of Panama, Eusebio Morales. Scoffing at the idea of common interests in the Western Hemisphere, he said:

The idea that there is a single spirit representative of America, and that all the nations of the New World are linked by common interests stronger and more numerous than those that bind them to Europe, is a mistake. The Argentine Republic and Guatemala, for instance, have fewer interests in common than exist between the Argentine and England, or between Guatemala and Germany.

This is a fair statement of the general attitude of the Latin-American toward both the League of Nations and the Pan-American Union. He wants to continue his co-operation in the Pan-American Union. His increasing economic dependence on the United States, both for loans and for markets, makes this imperative. Moreover, he feels that the Pan-American Union is important in bringing the peoples of the Americas closer together. But his greatest faith, especially in cultural and political matters, rests in the League of Nations.

Is a Vertical Trust Legal?

PROBABLY the most important issue involved in the case of the so-called "packers consent decree," which was recently upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, was whether the antitrust laws prohibit the establishment of vertical trusts. A vertical trust, by the way, is one in which the corporate entity has acquired the sources of production, the means of transportation, the facilities for manufacturing in all its various lines, and the methods and agencies for distributing any particular commodity or service, so as to be entirely independent of other organizations for the unrestricted production of what it has to distribute. A careful reading of the decision may leave the impression that this issue was not passed upon directly, although the sense of the court was not left in doubt. The decision was rendered primarily upon the technical legal question of whether the lower courts had a right to consider a review of a decree which had once been agreed to by the defendants.

The five packers, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. (Inc.), and the Cudahy Packing Company, it was alleged, had branched out from being strictly packers of meat products and had acquired or attempted to acquire stockyards, terminal railroads and market journals; were acquiring plants to pack and to sell 114 enumerated food products and 30 other articles of commerce, including milk and cream; had acquired refrigerating plants and retail stores, and had in numerous ways attempted to engage in the manufacture, jobbing, selling and transportation of these related food products. After considerable investigation and upon the initiation of court proceedings by the Department of Justice, the packers consented to accept a decree whereby they agreed to desist from such subsidiary operations and to divest themselves of such properties as they had acquired. This decree was signed and entered Feb. 27, 1920. Since that time, of course, many changes have come about in the packing industry.

Later the California Co-operative Cannery petitioned for a review of the decision, claiming that they had been injured inasmuch as they had entered into contracts with the defendants whereby the packers had agreed to distribute their canned goods, which contract was

nullified by the consent decree. Swift and Armour later joined in the petition and it was these issues which were carried to the Supreme Court. The two national wholesale grocery associations intervened to oppose the reopening of the decree.

In substance the Supreme Court held that the decree was properly entered, that it was properly considered by the courts of review and that the original decision is binding. This effectually disposes of the question of whether the court may enter a decree without considering the verity of the evidence in the case. The Supreme Court made this statement:

The defendants ignore the fact that by consenting to the entry of the decree, "without any findings of fact," they left to the court the power to construe the pleadings, and, in so doing, to find in them the existence of circumstances of danger which justified compelling the defendants to abandon all participation in these businesses, to divest themselves of their interest therein, and to abstain from acquiring any interest thereafter.

The easy inference from this final decision would seem to be that the Supreme Court has attested its sanction to an antitrust policy in the United States which forbids the organization of vertical trusts. Yet it will appear upon a more careful reading of the decision that such is not definitely set forth at all. The court certainly upholds the decree of 1920, consented to by the packers, on technical grounds and has refrained from reviewing the economics of the question at all. No evidence has as yet been considered as to whether the vertical trust which might have been formed would have worked injury to any potential competitor or would have unreasonably restrained interstate trade in food products.

Closer Contacts; Less Formality

RETURNING from a recent extended tour of the United States, Philip Kerr, secretary to Lloyd George during the war and now associated with the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, essayed to reflect, before an assemblage of British statesmen, American opinion as he found it. His advice is to go slow on treaties and conferences for the next few years, meantime seeing to it that more intimate contacts are formed between British and American financiers, business men and journalists, and even the highest officials of the two governments.

The proposal is by no means a novel one so far as it has to do with informal interchanges and the preparation which must precede the reaching of any satisfactory political agreement. His plain implication is that recent failures to reach complete accord have been due, at least in large part, to the intensive publicity which such conferences have received. The possibility of failure because of misunderstanding might be avoided, he believes, with the preparatory work more carefully done.

Looking backward to Geneva, the inclination is to believe that the correctness of Mr. Kerr's view was there measurably substantiated. A conference that in fact should have placed the stamp of deliberative authority upon an agreement already tentatively formulated in public thought, failed at a crucial period because there was lacking that evidence of popular accord without which any friendly compact must, sooner or later, be defeated.

But the argument is not directed against open diplomacy as such. The publicity given the deliberations at the Geneva conference referred to served only to emphasize and illuminate a condition which did not actually reflect popular sentiment as it existed then and as it now exists. There was not expressed in the conference that popular accord which, given free and full expression, would certainly have turned the tide in the right direction.

Mr. Kerr, describing American opinion as he claims to have found it, told his audience that all the United States demands for its navy is equality, not inferiority nor predominance, and for freedom of the seas for neutral commerce in time of war. His inference seems to be that these conditions must be considered in any future conference dealing with naval limitations, and that it is only through the medium of freer interchanges and still more open diplomatic conversations and deliberations that common ground can be reached.

When to Go to College

WERE each child moved along through school at a pace best suited to his or her individual growth and unfoldment, the question of the proper age at which to enter college would probably never come up for general discussion. But while public education in the United States is conducted for the mass rather than for the individual, the question of age has to be determined largely by standards which are both general and arbitrary. Standardization of school systems throughout the country has been such as to cause almost everyone to take it for granted that the schools would turn out students ready for college at about the age of eighteen. There is somewhat of a stir, therefore, when some school systems begin graduating their boys and girls in eleven years instead of twelve, and when a college authority like A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, recommends, as he did in his annual report and in an address before a large body of educators recently, that high schools allow pupils to graduate at sixteen or seventeen years of age, and that these be permitted to enter college at once.

This last plea has immediately called out widely differing replies from two large groups of educators, the department of superintendence of the National Education Association and the progressive school men.

Frank D. Boynton, the new president of the department of superintendence, says that the high schools do graduate pupils sixteen and seventeen years old; that he knows several schools where one-third of the graduates each year run under seventeen years of age. He further declares that "colleges have to be petitioned to make exceptions and to admit these children who are graduated so young that the colleges don't want them."

But progressive school men base their remarks upon the idea that age in years has little to do with it. They feel that the first consideration should be, "Has the young man reached the place where he is socially ready to make the great change that going from high school to college entails? Has he reached a certain

maturity of point of view, which will make it reasonably easy for him to adjust himself to the radically different ways of living and modes of study?"

Because a student is mature academically does not mean that he is mature in other ways. The progressive branch of lower education further maintains that if the college wants the traditional type of applicant who stores away bundles of knowledge, such can be trained in quicker and still quicker time, but if it wants the kind of student who has become confident in the intelligent handling of knowledge and who has learned to think for himself, then a longer period of preparation is usually necessary.

Juvenile Employment in Britain

THE placing of the child in employment suited to its temperament, and in conditions where it will have prospects of permanence and opportunity for advancement, so that it may have its feet placed upon the ladder of a career, is the meritorious object of a new organization just established by the British Government. This organization is to be known as "The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment in England and Wales." The Earl of Shaftesbury is the chairman. The members include representatives of local authorities, the teaching profession, the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, the Trade Union Congress General Council, and the Ministry of Labor.

The establishment of this organization is one of the outcomes of valuable recommendations made in 1926 by a committee under Douglas Orme Malcolm, British South Africa Company director, which looked into the educational side of the question of enabling young persons (that is boys and girls under eighteen years of age who are no longer under obligation to attend school) to enter into and retain suitable employment.

The new council is to carry the work further by acting as an adviser to the Government in practical measures arising out of the recommendations of the Malcolm committee. Especially is it to help to keep the technical advisers of the Government in touch with public bodies, so that the educational policy of the State may be shaped as far as possible upon lines calculated to equip the child to take a worthy part in the nation's activities.

"We are deeply impressed," said the Malcolm committee, "by the importance of our inquiry, and are convinced that no effort is too great to insure that boys and girls are launched on careers which will bring happiness to them as individuals and prosperity to the State." This statement in no way exaggerates the nature of the task. The council now constituted for England and Wales is to be supplemented by a similar organization for Scotland. It enters upon its duties with good will from all.

Tomorrow's Statesmen

AREPRESENTATIVE group of the undergraduates of New England colleges will participate in a League of Nations Model Assembly to be held at Amherst College, April 7. Model assemblies, sponsored by students, were held last year in Syracuse and Cornell. At Amherst it is planned to have the countries of the League represented, in so far as possible, by nationals of those countries who are now members of various student bodies. This arrangement will make possible an undergraduate forum for the exchange of opinion between the many foreign students now resident in the educational institutions of the New England area.

The questions to be discussed at Amherst closely parallel those now to the fore in Geneva, and the discussions will be carried out under League procedure. At least one of the members of the League Secretariat will be present throughout the sessions. A prominent American authority on international law and a former member of the League Secretariat will constructively criticize the Assembly at the termination of the day's program. Moreover, several organizations engaged in the field of international relations will send "observers" to Amherst for the occasion.

The setting up of these model assemblies at Amherst and elsewhere will have the effect of evolving for the young people who share in this type of a project a new political idealism, the motivating energy of which is to be found in the needs of the whole world. Politics is viewed as a matter of universal significance. Political perspectives are widened. Citizenship is interpreted in terms of loyalty to those ideals of international co-operation that make for national solidarity and world security. These young people at Amherst are setting a good example before their elders in thus devoting themselves to an analytical and constructive inquiry into world problems. They are preparing themselves in this very practical manner to assume their full share of responsibility in the making of the future.

Editorial Notes

Tennis is now taking its place among those sports which are so popular that the large tournaments are "sold out" months before they are due to start. The Wimbledon tournament for the English championships is not scheduled to start until June 25, and yet more than 11,000 applications for seats have already been refused because all the seats have been taken.

Mary Pickford, writing of the early days of the nickelodeon when seats sold for five cents and she was glad to get \$5 a day, likes to think of those beginnings. She says, "It makes me . . . grateful for what pictures have given me." The world, too, should be grateful for what she has given to it.

The French Academy of Sports awarded its prize for the outstanding aviation achievement for 1927 to Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebriz, the French five-continent fliers. It is safe to say that no one will be more pleased over the award than Colonel Lindbergh.

Reading of Professor Barnard's thirty years' work in studying the Galaxy, which is to be published as a memorial to him, brings up the old question whether the Galaxy got in the Milky way when the cow jumped over the moon.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE renewed dispute between the British and Egyptian Governments as to the permanent relations which are to exist between the two countries is but one more illustration of the difficulty of reconciling democratic theory and practice in non-European countries. It is another manifestation of the same difficulty as exists in India, in the Philippines, in China and elsewhere.

Democracy in the West has been the outgrowth of a long development of individual rights, individual responsibility, individual independence and self-control. Democracy sprang out of the high civilization of the city state of Athens and obtained renewed impetus first in Britain, then in the United States, and finally in Europe, as a result of the Reformation, which was based upon the idea of individual judgment, and of the Renaissance which gave the half-forgotten literature of Greece once more to the world.

Democracy, in any true sense of the word, is only possible where a sufficient proportion of the people are educated, are independent in their thinking and action, and are able to recognize the necessity of following reason and justice and common sense instead of appeals to crude self-interest or fanaticism. Where these qualities have not been put on, democratic forms of government speedily degenerate into new forms of autocracy, as in Russia or Fascist Italy, or into chaos, as in China.

The real difficulty in Egypt has been that the political classes, incited by the new political slogans imported into a politically quite inexperienced country during the World War, have so imprisoned their mentalities in abstract democratic and nationalist formulae that they have not yet realized that self-government means a capacity for dealing with practical problems. Like their fellows elsewhere, they have demanded absolute independence with the utmost consistency and vehemence in public, when the facts, which they admit quite freely in private, make it quite impossible to concede such independence in practice.

In 1922 Great Britain, after having been in occupation of Egypt for some forty years, during which time, by almost universal admission it had raised the country from a condition of extreme poverty and lawless oppression to a condition of quite exceptional prosperity, justice and order, decided, as the result of the long agitation of Zaghlul Pasha, to recognize Egypt's independence once more. It did so, conditionally upon an agreement being reached between the two countries on four outstanding points.

In order, however, that there might be a genuine agreement, Egypt was left to draw up its own Constitution and to elect its own Parliament under that Constitution, so that its Government might truly represent it in the negotiations. After some delays the Constitution was drawn up and ratified and an entirely independent Parliament came into being.

This, however, did not solve the problem, because the Parliament proved to be under the control of the extreme element and persisted in refusing any arrangement with Great Britain unless it was accompanied by the complete evacuation of Egypt by the British. After increasing agitation and a number of political murders, culminating in the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, Great Britain sent an ultimatum to Egypt which successfully ended violence and restored British advisers in certain departments whose efficiency and honesty had become badly undermined.

During the past year, after things had quieted down and after the passing of Zaghlul Pasha, negotiations were opened between the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sarwat Pasha, and Sir Austen Chamberlain for a settlement of the four outstanding points. These were the security of the Suez Canal, the defense of Egypt from invasion by other powers, the protection of the large foreign com-

munity in Egypt, and the relationship between Egypt and the Sudan, from which the all-important waters of the Nile are derived.

An agreement was reached between the two plenipotentiaries on the following lines: The independence of Egypt was to be recognized by a treaty of perpetual alliance and by the admission of Egypt as a member of the League of Nations. The alliance itself, however, was to provide that Great Britain was to be allowed to keep such military forces in Egypt as it considered necessary for the protection of the Suez Canal and of Egypt itself from outside interference, and that such foreign officers and officials as Egypt needed for her army or administration should be British citizens, especially in the departments of justice and finance.

The main difficulty centered not so much about the maintenance of British troops in Egypt as about the question of where the troops should be stationed. At present they are in Cairo itself and in its citadel, Egyptian national opinion felt strongly that the permanent occupation of their capital was incompatible with independence. The practical problem was to find any other suitable place, because the Suez Canal runs through the desert and because the water supply for troops stationed on the canal comes through Cairo itself.

Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain agreed to solve the difficulty by providing that if, after ten years, no satisfactory agreement about the localities in which the troops were to be stationed had been reached the matter should be referred to the League of Nations as a neutral authority for settlement, Egypt having the right to bring the matter before the League at intervals of five years in the event of its being dissatisfied with the decision.

No sooner, however, did Sarwat Pasha submit this agreement to the Wafd, as the Nationalist Party is called, than it immediately refused to have anything to do with it. It decided that the Cabinet should reply that the draft treaty was unacceptable because it was "incompatible with the independence and sovereignty of Egypt and that it legalized occupation of the country by British forces." Sarwat Pasha accordingly resigned, the British Government issued a warning against violent action and subversive legislation, and the student riots followed.

In abstract theory the nationalist logic is unanswerable. If you recognize a country's independence, how can you at the same time claim to maintain troops within it? But theoretic logic does not alter the actual facts of the situation, that Great Britain is determined to protect the Suez Canal, which was not built by Egypt, that there is in Egypt a large foreign population which, as yet, has no confidence in the justice or stability of the Egyptian administration, and that both from the standpoint of defense and of the Sudan it is impossible for Great Britain to evacuate British troops altogether until Egypt has demonstrated her capacity to maintain a stable and adequate government of her own.

There have been many people who have held that the negotiations were begun too soon. It is far easier for people to acquiesce in facts of this kind than to recognize them in formal treaties. It is possible, therefore, that the question of drawing up any formal treaty will be allowed to lapse until the experiment in self-government on democratic lines has lasted a good deal longer and the internal situation warrants a definite change.

The immediate question, however, is whether the Nationalist leaders, having vindicated their position by a logical declaration, will settle down to make a success of the task of administration, or whether, swayed by extremists, they will persist in rejecting the advice of the wisest of the Egyptian leaders and foment inefficiency and violence in the quite vain hope of forcing Great Britain to evacuate the country before a stable form of self-government has been built up by the Egyptians themselves.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Do the People Want It?

THIS pandering to a low instinct on the assertion that it is what the people want is an insult to the people generally. It is not true that newspapers, theaters, and moving pictures are compelled to depict in colorful extravagance the mark of the beast in order to gain an audience. These forces could combat the increase of crime and lift the thoughts of the public to the good, the true and the beautiful if they would, and each of them in its particular avenue has the choice of appealing to the man or the beast.

The argument that the public demands that the mark of the beast be recognized as a matter of business is met by many manifestations that the public will and does give liberal support to cleanliness in thought and utterance. Clean publications, clean dramas, clean moving pictures find a patronage unquestioned, liberal and satisfied, happy in the fact that they need not apologize for the reading or the presence.—Lubbock (Tex.) Avalanche.

The Corruption of Liquor

THE Globe is unable to sympathize with the plaint of the many correspondents who continue to forward protests concerning the short measurement in the contents of bottles sold by the Ontario Government at its liquor stores. The less whisky there is in the bottle the better, from the standpoint of the well-being of the community—and the empty bottle would be the ideal one.

But from the standpoint of business honesty—of ordinary commercial integrity—the deluded purchasers of this legalized commodity appear to have just ground for complaint. The Province made a bad mistake when it went into partnership with a trade which has always had demoralizing tendencies.—Toronto Globe.

Books in Prison

EVERY prison nowadays has its library. The Liverpool prison is more liberal than the rest in allowing its prisoners to choose the books for themselves. The world has changed since Scott's hero, shut up in a Scottish brig, could have no book but a "Newgate Calendar."

We note with respect that few books in the prison library are so well worn as Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." Cynicism might suggest that there was some misapprehension about the contents. But we make no doubt that the book was chosen for honest purposes of industry.—London Daily Telegraph.

Progressive Disarmament

THE chief thing to disarm is mutual hatreds. After that the people's weapons can be taken away a little at a time.—Montreal Star.

Visas

THE United States and the Republic of Czechoslovakia have come to a passport agreement whereby Americans visiting Czechoslovakia need pay only \$1 for a visa instead of the customary \$10.

It is high time that protests of traveling Americans against the \$10 visas should produce some results. The thing to bear in mind is that every one of the \$10 visa charges made by foreign countries is in retaliation for our own American charge of \$10, and that for every dollar we take out of a foreign visitor's pocket a good many dollars are taken from the pockets of Americans.

Anyhow, it is not good policy to penalize movement of people across boundaries. The whole system of high visas fees is a nuisance.—Des Moines Register.

Great Men Today

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has been complaining of the absence of great, outstanding personalities in these days, as compared with forty years ago, and the question arises, how far a contemporary can really judge of the

greatness of those whose careers await the judgment of history.

The commanding personality finds less and less place in modern politics, where the machine grows stronger and stronger every day, and individual ability less important. The passing of Thomas Hardy has left Mr. Rudyard Kipling in almost solitary grandeur on the mountain of literature, though Mr. Bernard Shaw may have a seat upon the peak. In science there are many men of extraordinary ability, but it would be difficult for the layman to name anyone who possessed the imaginative genius of Darwin or the sledge-hammer pugnacity and sincerity of Thomas Huxley.

History, however, may well discover that we have been unjust in our judgment of our contemporaries, and though it is past hoping that our descendants will look back to the years immediately after the Great War as a golden age, they may well find more to admire in the natural gifts of our great men than our short sight is capable of perceiving.—London Morning Post.

Which Are We Doing?

THERE is a difference between taking pains and making your work ridiculously hard.—Open Shop Review.

Let's See—How Does It Go?

THE movement to preserve old Fort McHenry could probably be amply financed by requiring every American citizen who cannot repeat the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" beyond the first verse to pay into the fund one penny.—Columbus Dispatch.

Names

COMMON Biblical names retain their popularity, but the unusual ones are disappearing. Even Matthew has almost become extinct. Since 1880, for some unknown reason, names have become less Biblical. Names which now rank first. Favorite names next in order are Helen, Dorothy, Marie, Katherine, Louise, Ruth, Eleanor, and Evelyn. One of the old pretty names is missing—Amy.—Copper's Weekly.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

That "Increased Drunkenness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: An article put forth by the Moderation League and going the rounds of the wet press reminds me of an old peddler of my boyhood days, who, in defending himself against the charge of misrepresentation, said, "If I lie about my goods, I do so in moderation."

This Moderation League, one of the prominent wet organizations, has reported on the arrests for drunkenness in many cities of the United States. They ignore all increase in population and the greater rigidity in arrests demanded of police departments by the automobile and other industrial enterprises. They also incorrectly report the year 1919 as the "year before national prohibition" for the United States had war-time national prohibition a large part of this year. This war-time national prohibition worked so well that it was partly responsible for putting over the prohibition amendment.

For instance, this league gives the arrests for drunkenness in Oakland, Calif. (my own city) in 1919 as 1386, and shows correctly a gradual increase. Still in 1926 the arrests were 3533. But the arrests for drunkenness in Oakland in 1918, the true "year before national prohibition" were 7238. In other words, the arrests for drunkenness in Oakland before prohibition were more than twice as great as eight years later when the city had nearly twice as much population and had far more rigid arrests for drunkenness. S. P. MERRIS, Oakland, Calif.